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THE SCIENCE AND ART

— OF —

DRESS CUTTING,

Perfected, Simplified and Reduced,

TO

MATHEMATICAL PRECISION,

BY DR. E. P. MINIER.

7es-3

Cuts, Maps and Charts, Engraved by COCHEU & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ONE OF THE GREATEST INVENTIONS OF THE AGE!

EXCELSIOR

MATHEMATICAL SCALE,

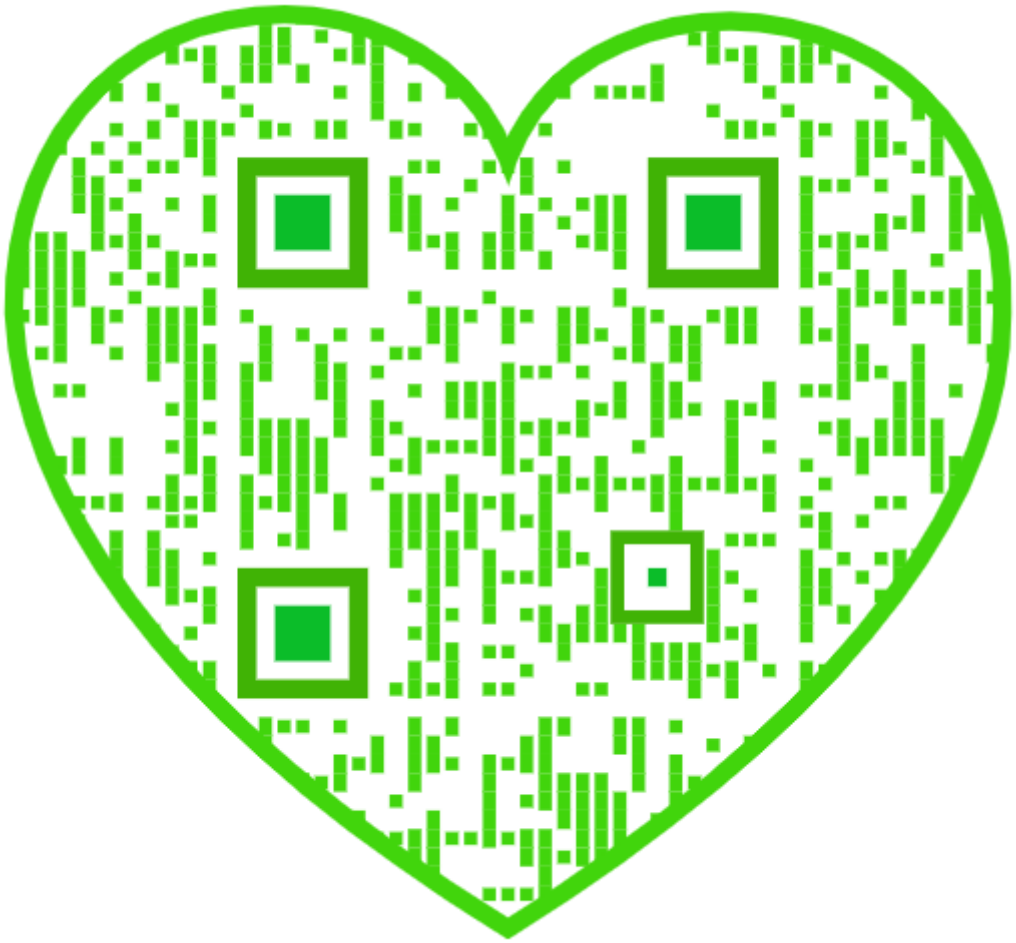
FOR DRAFTING LADIES' DRESSES, BASQUES, AND BOYS' COATS.

WITH A FOLIO MAP OF DRAWINGS, AND PLAIN DIRECTIONS FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION, BY

DR. E. P. MINIER, CINCINNATI.

The above named instrument is a scientific piece of mechanism consisting of three separate parts, all perfect and complete for use. It is the result of long study and experiment, and is gotten up at the cost of much expense, care and labor. It cannot be retailed for one penny less than five dollars, and but for their ready sale not for that. They would be cheap at fifteen dollars per set, and was it not for putting them beyond the reach of many the author would set that price upon them. For the sake, therefore, of favoring those of moderate means and to give them a still more rapid sale and introduction, they will be sold for a short time at the above mere nominal price. There is no certainty that they will be sold at this low rate many months, for their cost to the inventor and value to the public demands and justifies a higher price All those, therefore, who obtain them soon will doubtless save money besides profiting by their more immediate possession.

The Map of Illustrations accompanying the Scale embraces over thirty square feet of surface and consists of nine life-size drawings. This alone is worth more to every dress-maker than the price asked for the whole The book, also, for self-instruction in drafting, arranging and making up dresses, is ample in detail and complete and perfect in every department. It being entirely a self-teaching system, agents will have but little to do except to pass them along and take their change. Those, therefore, who have some capital to begin with and are lucky enough to secure an agency for the sale of this wonder of the nineteenth century will find it a rich field of employment. Both ladies and gentlemen will be privileged with agencies. Ladies shall have the preference and it is hoped on the part of the inventor that they will claim and maintain the entire monopoly. The Scale, with care, will last a life time and is one of the most useful and valuable articles of the age. Any lady of common capacity can teach herself its use in one or two days, most completely. Its primary application in drafting she will learn in one or two hours; bu, to learn its various changes and modifications for the different styles and figures will take her a day or more. It is of such a character and construction that she may use it only once a month with as much correctness and ease as if it was used daily and with no danger of forgetting its application. It takes but two minutes by this Scale to draft a dress, and when once fairly understood there is no need of trying on any garment drafted by it before it is finished. An accomplished tailor would feel himself insulted to have it thought that his drafting would not bear to be made up without being tried on, and why should not a lady. By this it is easy to be seen what increased facility for business it affords the dress-maker over all other and former plans. Few things are more desirable than easy and beautiful fitting garments, giving freedom of motion and symmetry of form. All those desiring an agency will be informed in regard to rates or wholesale prices by addressing the author; see "Special Notice" and "Caution to the Public."



SPECIAL NOTICE.

Cincinnati will be the only Depot for the Sale of Dr. E. P. Minier's Mathematical Scales for the West, and New York City for the East. All letters on business must be sent to the Author's address, to either place, as is most convenient:

Dr. E. P. Minier, Box 1812, Cincinnati Postoffice.

Dr. E. P. Minier, No. 11 Park Row, New York.

All should be careful to spell the name correctly, and append the title Doctor, not that the author so especially regards the signet of his profession, but to prevent mistakes at either office, with names either the same or similar to his own. The letter I, occurs twice in the author's name, and is pronounced as if written Min-neere, with the accent on the second syllable. Most strangers overlook the second I, and pronounce the name as if written Mi-nor, with the accent on the first syllable.

He will attend to his business in person, at both places alternately; and while absent from one or the other, reliable agents will supply his place, for whose promptness and fidelity he holds himself responsible. All persons sending for Scales must be very particular and write their names in full, and give the name of their Postoffice, Town, County and State, and nearest Express Office, (when necessary,) all in a plain hand, that no mistakes may be made. In no case, for the regular price, will less than two Scales be sent to one address, (privilege being granted to sell the other.) Two or more can join, and where five club together, a discount of twenty per cent. shall be made; or five sets of Scales, all complete, will be sent to one address for twenty dollars. All letters of inquiry must be accompanied with a stamp to pre-pay the answer. Remember, that your letters, if not pre-paid, will remain in your office as dead; this is Postoffice law. There is no legal protection for money sent in letters, and to register them is worse than folly. Money thus sent must be at your own risk. A draft sent by letter is perfectly safe, and also a check, providing it is drawn to my order, not to bearer. Money should be sent by express, and a receipt taken for it, it is then perfectly safe and costs but twenty-five cents to New York, from any part of the East, and the same to Cincinnati from any part of the West. The express charges on a small package of Scales, from New York to parts East, and from Cincinnati to parts West, will be from twenty-five to fifty cents, according to the distance. If any prefer to pay for their Scales on delivery, whether agents or others, they can do so by accompanying their order with two dollars, to insure their acceptance, which amount shall be credited to their account and deducted from the bill. Those wishing to act as local or traveling agents for the sale of the Scales, will be required to accompany their order with an assurance to the author that they are persons of reliability, and every way worthy of trust and confidence. A recommendation in this form, signed by the acting Justice of the Peace and Postmaster of their district will be accepted. Their orders will then be promptly filled and forwarded to their address, including their certificate of agency and private instructions. For further particulars see "Advertisement" and "Caution to the Public."

Where two or more join or club together, the name in full and Postoffice address of each must be given in regular succession, as one, two, three, etc., the order of the numbers being noted, and the Scales when received, delivered to each in the order of their numbers as above. Suppose a package is received by some one sending a club list: the one sending takes the smallest numbered Scale, the second the next, and so on. Every list, on being received at the office, either in Cincinnati or New York, is entered on a book in the order in which they appear, with the number of each Scale in their order, corresponding to the order of the names. Thus every lady in the United States who gets a Scale, will have her name, postoffice address, and the number of her Scale entered on a book at the office. Every Agent receiving Scales to sell, will be charged with the list of their numbers, and required to keep a schedule or list of each individual to whom they sell, in regular numerical order, and when sold to forward a duplicate of the list of names and numbers, etc., to the same office from which they received the Scales. This list when received at the office, will be entered on a book as above stated. When a lady sends only for two Scales, not knowing to whom the other may be sold, she must take the smallest number of the two, as above, for her own use. In such case her name will be entered on a book with the smallest numbered Scale, opposite her name, and the other number below it, a blank being left in which to enter the other name when sent, which she is required to do as soon as sold. This is the condition on which the privilege of sale is granted, a neglect of which lays her liable to the penalty of the law. 'T is not that the author is unwilling to send a single Scale to a lady, but simply because one alone can not easily be packed up without spoiling it. A single Scale can be sent for six dollars. In this case the extra dollar pays the necessary trouble and expense of sending without damage singly. Any Agent engaged in the sale of the author's Scales, who, for some cause, might desire to quit the business, having Scales on hand, shall have their cost refunded by returning them in good condition to the office from which they were received. There is not, perhaps, any field of employment now open, in which there is so great an opportunity for agents to make money, as the author is now offering in the sale of his Scales. First, in the rates of percentage he gives; and second, from the universal need and value of the article to the public, and from the fact, also, that there is no competition, there being nothing before the public (in reality,) of this character, as may be seen by references to the "Certificates," the "Preface," and "Important Facts and Advice."

A SELF-TEACHING DRESS MAKING SYSTEM.

SCIENCE

APPLIED TO

DRESS CUTTING;

THE ART

Perfected, Simplified and Reduced,

IN THE PROCESS OF DRAFTING,

TO

MATHEMATICAL PRECISION,

ACCOMPANIED WITH

COPIOUS ILLUSTRATIONS AND EXAMPLES, WITH FULL AND PERFECT DIRECTIONS

FOR

SELF-INSTRUCTION.

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BY DR. E. P. MINIER.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Any Art or Profession must be scientifically understood and correctly applied to insure success.

SECOND AND IMPROVED EDITION.

CINCINNATI:
ENQUIRER JOB OFFICE, FARAN & McLEAN, PROPRIETORS.
1857.

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"EXCELSIOR."

MATHEMATICAL SCALE FOR CUTTING LADIES' DRESSES, BASQUES, AND BOYS' COATS
BY DR. E. P. MINIER; CINCINNATI, O., A. D. 1857.

I hereby declare to the public that the scientific, mechanical aparatus, known by the above designation in its present form and perfection, is of my own designing and labor, and that I am, truly, the originator and inventor of the same. E. P. MINIER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of November, A. D. 1857.

W. CHIDSEY, Justice of the Peace.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by ELIZUR P. MINIER, in the Clerk's Office of the Southern District Court of Ohio.

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"EXCELSIOR."

MATHEMATICAL SCALE FOR CUTTING LADIES' DRESSES, BASQUES AND BOYS' COATS. BY DR. E. P. MINIER.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that the author and inventor of the above-named work is now enabled to announce to the ladies in general, and dress-makers in particular, the perfection and completion of the second and improved edition of the above-named invaluable instrument. The high estimate entertained for it by those who use it and those who are fitted by it, can be seen by reference to the certificates here published, being but a few of the number received during the past twelve months, voluntarily sent from different portions of the United States. The author deems it useless to say a great deal of a laudatory character of his Scale, inasmuch as those for whom he has so faithfully and successfully labored have not, as yet, and will not, leave anything wanting in this department. It has been a query with many, and a question often asked the author, why or how, he being a physician, he came to invent a System of Dress-cutting, or turn his attention in that direction? This may be briefly answered by stating the fact, that it was from labor and exposure for many years in the discharge of the arduous duties of his profession that the author became, as many do, a complete wreck in health, and abandoned practice; after which, and partially regaining health, had his mind accidentally directed to this much-neglected branch of the mechanic art; and seeing the utter lack of any scientific system for ladies' drafting, went to work in their behalf, and has, through the exercise of his inventive and mechanical genius, recently perfected a System of Dress-cutting, compared with which every other plan sinks into utter insignificance.

By this Scale, Basques of the most beautiful and improved design can be drafted with the greatest ease and facility. This superior advantage no other plan possesses, which greatly enhances its value. Boys' Coats, too, of any fashion, or style, or size, from one year old to fourteen, and all manner of sizes and styles for female apparel, from one year old and upward, to the measure of four feet around the chest. This Scale is also adapted in correct taste to the more delicate mould of the female form, and to every change of fashion; and, being based upon mathematical principles, is of ENDLESS SELF-VARYING APPLICATION. It is an embodiment of all that is valuable and complete in the most improved forms of garment-cutting, as now practiced by scientific tailors, while yet it is extremely simple and easy to understand and learn by any one of common capacity, even though destitute of a common school education. This wonderful piece of mechanism—embracing so much and yet so simple—concentrating, as it were, to a mere point, the tedious and complicated manipulations in the art of cutting, is an ultimate in the application of science to the mechanic art hitherto unattained, and beyond which, it is believed, no one can ever go. It has been accomplished through much expense and great mental labor, and is a desideratum which many have long sought, but in which they have signally failed.

All forms of drafting must rest upon a scientific basis, without which it is mere speculation; and you, ladies, have no more certainty of fitting correctly, without a true system of drafting, properly adapted to a lady's figure, than a mariner upon the broad ocean would have of reaching his proper destination without the use of a compass. You have never, till the introduction of the author's Scale, had anything really desirable to cut by, and you now owe it to yourselves, no less than to those for whom you labor, to cast aside and forever all former plans—"their name is legion"—and embrace a correct principle of drafting, which will give you far greater facilities for business, and elevate your entire profession to a higher standard of dignity, respect and profit.

There is a scientific system of drafting, that a few ladies, in various parts of the country, have been shamefully duped into the use of by S. T. Taylor, of New York city. The thing referred to—falsely called S. T. Taylor's System for Dress-cutting—is not his, and never was; neither is it a system of dress-cutting at all; but a system for drafting men's attire, adapted to a man's figure, and not a female's. It is an old-fashioned, stiff, awkward style, and gives every lady who wears a garment cut by it a manish-like figure and appearance. This is a fact that I have particularly observed, and have heard quite a number of ladies state the same thing. It is of so old a date that but few tailors of the present generation know anything of its existence, it having long since been thrown aside by nearly all tailors who have any notoriety as correct and fashionable drafters. This fact is the grand reason, doubtless, why Samuel T. Taylor, of New York, has been able to pick it up, and, write two pages of directions for its use, and palm it off upon the seamstress with impunity as his own recent invention in dress-cutting, claiming for it originality, &c. It is known as the old Square Scale and Slide System, invented about forty or fifty years ago, and has been superceded by newer and better systems for twenty years or more. The system under consideration belongs to the public at large, and not to S. T. Taylor. These are facts, and any lady who will be to the pains to make the necessary inquiry and comparison will find them so. The beautiful art of garment cutting has been carried to a great degree of perfection, along with other improvements of modern times, and entirely superceded the more tedious and complicated plans of the past age. It is believed that no tailor of any note uses the old system above referred to. Thus it may be seen that one of the self-conceited bragadocios of New York, in the person of S. T. Taylor, is not only a shameless impostor but a public swindler, and ought to be prosecuted as such. The system is not his; he has no copyright or patent for it, and no legal claim on it. The little excuse of directions, and miserable drawings, that probably some one wrote for him for its use, he has got copy-righted, and this is all. He calls it his own invention—a new and perfect Self-varying System of Dress-cutting, and charges the outrageous price of seven dollars for it, and says: "Don't be frightened, ladies; I shall soon charge you ten dollars." The system under consideration, though an old and intricate one, being really a scientific system, is so superior to the miserable cards, models, cards, and "pinning-on-to-the-form" process, that it is no wonder that some of the few who have adopted this antiquated thing have fallen in love with it, and extol it, and believe, as some few perhaps do, that its introduction is the dawn of a new era in their long-neglected profession. But, ladies, the author is glad that he is able to plant your feet upon a firmer basis, and undeceive you in this matter, and show you that you are twenty or more years behind the age in cutting, and that you are duped and deceived, and your dignity insulted, by this self-styled and pretended friend of the seamstress. If he wishes to impose upon the lady public with a gentleman's system for drafting coats, for ladies' dress-cutting, which not one in a thousand can adapt to it, and cannot invent a true system of his own adapted in cor-

rect taste and style to the female form and proportions—for he most certainly has not—then why, in the name of reason, justice and honesty, does he not sell and teach them the more modern improvements in the art, in its greater simplicity and beauty, in place of this outlawed, obsolete affair? The reason, ladies, is quite apparent. He could not palm it off upon you as a self-varying system of dress-cutting, recently invented and originated by himself, and charge you a ruinous price for it. He who will thus deceive, insult and swindle that self-sacrificing class of community, who, with "fingers weary and worn," too long has toiled in vain, is one of that class of animals in human form who lives but to disgrace humanity, and should be shunned as a viper! Such a creature—were it not for the danger of detection and the grip of the law—would not scruple to steal or commit highway robbery. The author most certainly regrets the unpleasant necessity for writing in this personal manner about any one, but the facts in the case, and duty to himself and the public, unfortunately demand it. He would feign have avoided it, but in truth and justice he could not. For further particulars, not proper in this place, refer to the last article in the book.

The author does not wish to spend his three score years and ten solely for the gratification of self, but desires to live in the affections of his fellow-beings, and be remembered for the good that he has done, when his body shall have returned to its primitive elements. And now may peace, plenty and social harmony ever attend you, and the consciousness of a well-spent life be your support in the hour when the soul of each shall quit its mortal tenement, the dust mingling with its dust, and the spirit with its affinities.

Yours fraternally,

(Pronounced MIN-NEER.)

IMPORTANT FACTS AND ADVICE.

Many ladies whom nature had given a symmetrical and beautiful figure, have been made miserable in health and deformed in body by wearing tight-waisted and badfitting dresses. It is now fondly hoped, by him who has provided a remedy for this shameful evil, that the dawn of a more glorious day will soon beam upon us; and that the time is not distant when American ladies will cultivate more self-reliance, and live and act more in conformity with the dignity and independence of true womanhood. It should be the pride of American ladies to lead, not to be lead—to originate fashions, not to imitate them. What in nature is more stupid than servile imitation—to be led in all things, and lead in nothing. It is both painful and disgusting to behold it; yet it besets us on all occasions, and in all places, both private and public. Ladies should cease making themselves ridiculous because some few of their would-be leaders have no more sense or modesty than to do so. You should cultivate more self-respect, more self-reliance, and exercise your own taste and ingenuity, and rely less upon foreign precedents. There is no more certain way to make one's self stupidly silly and ridiculous than to try to ape the manners and customs of those about them; and what is true and applicable to individuals and communities is also of nations. Your trans-atlantic sisters hold you in light esteem on this account. Too many of our American ladies are but mere servile imitators, and do not possess that self-reliance necessary to enable them to adopt or improve, or to throw aside altogether the ideas of others. Had you more confidence in your own taste and judgment you would dare innovations which you now dread; you would accept the prevailing style or mode when it suited your taste or convenience, and at once reject it when it did not. This is what your English and French sisters do, unhesitatingly. Of what earthly use or sense is there in a mere walking, life-size fashion print? No true gentleman or man of sense would think of making a wholesale dry-goods establishment of himself, and why should a lady? No man of correct taste would admire her for it. He would of course treat her civilly and politely, but he could not respect her. Our American ladies are losing caste in the estimation of all sensible gentlemen, both at home and abroad, by their lack of independence and dignity of character, their excess of jewelry, and superfluity and extravagance in dress. A lady of true refinement will carefully avoid those tinselries which are proper enough for Indian squaws. These gewgaws may serve to highten the effect of a parade upon the stage, but in our social intercourse there can be no offset for the charm of simplicity. The possession of the most extravagant wealth cannot compensate for a want of true delicacy and refinement. With the mind we measure gold, but that cannot measure the mind. Through the dress we read the character, and no truly refined and intellectual woman will ever suffer the extreme of any fashion to set off her mind or her person to a disadvantage. On the Continent of Europe people dress according to their personal taste and convenience. In that capital which is supposed to set the fashion in affairs of dress, there is an especial independence in this regard. If any one in Paris has any peculiar taste or choice in reference to any one or more articles of dress between their head and heels, they gratify it without the least idea that it can be any one's affair but their own. Neither does any one meddle with it, unless they may chance to like it and adopt it. It is a lamentable fact, and we regret that it is so, that American ladies are wanting in self-respect and self-reliance. It is a source of embarrassment, and places us in disadvantageous comparison with the people of other countries. On all occasions, both public and private, the propensity to follow, rather than to lead—to imitate, rather than to originate—stands out in bold and shameful relief; and so long as it is so, how shall we, as a nation, be justly appreciated and comprehended by those who have the greatest part in ruling us? Our foreign neighbors, through the combined influence of many causes, are less fortunate and less free; but they have more social self-respect, and that principle will assert itself through all the varied changes of life. Can we not import some through our intercourse with other nations? So long as we are determined to imitate, let us try to imitate their principles of self-respect, self-reliance and independence of character; then, surely, we will have profited by imitating. Be it understood that I speak

of the masses, and not of individuals. I well know that there are many honorable and praiseworthy exceptions to the above, and it affords us a pleasure to contemplate the fact. We look upon it as a harbinger of better days—of a more noble, refined and exalted state of society. May all profit by this brief and well-intended dissertation. I would not wish to disparage ladies in the pursuit of any laudable object. Nay, I would commend them for it. I say to you, as one who sincerely regards your interests, pleasure and respectability, go on in the cultivation and improvement of all that is refining and exalting; and, above all, cultivate the head and the heart; then true refinement, delicacy, and correct taste are sure to follow Avail yourselves of every means within your reach to improve in the style of dress, if you please, but do not tamely follow. Let no foreign precedent be your ruling star in matters of fashion. I would advise you, by all means, to keep yourselves correctly informed of the improvements, changes and styles of Paris fashions, and from them adopt, in part or in whole, or change or improve them, or reject them, as best suits your taste and convenience. To do this will be *systematic, aristocratic* and *democratic*, and, to the pleasure of the American gentlemen, most *ecstatic*. You will thus manifest true self-respect and dignity of character, and justly merit and certainly receive the highest consideration, not only from your own countrymen, but those of other nations. No lady should attempt to carry on dress-making or millinery without availing herself of every possible facility for the promotion of her profession and the pleasure of her customers. To do this you should first have a complete and scientific system of drafting. This (it is a sorry fact) you have never had till recently; but you are now informed that you have been amply provided for in this department; and be assured that the author never enjoyed a greater pleasure than that which is afforded him by the fact that he is the first and only one in the world to have accomplished this wonderful and long-wished for desideratum. In the second place, as we have intimated above, you should correctly inform yourselves, from month to month, of the various styles and changes of fashions in dress-making and millinery, and be thereby enabled to select the best, or exercise your taste and skill in altering or improving, according to the true republican idea of this great and growing nation. As I have volunteered to suggest many things, and have, as many do and will know, done so much for you, and so greatly promoted your interests, you would very naturally expect me to give you correct information concerning what work on Dress-making and Millinery would be the cheapest, and at the same time the best and most reliable for you to take. To this there is but one full, loud and echoing answer to be given: Mr. Frank Leslie's *Gazette of Fashions*, as now united with his *Family Magazine*, stands PRE-EMINENT. It is fully equal, in respect to time, in its reports of Paris and London fashions, to any that is or can be published; and in its mechanical and typographical execution second to none; while in every other respect it is infinitely superior. It needs but to be seen to be appreciated and admired. Its price, too, is without a parallel, and I am gratified indeed that there is a work of this kind (an American work) so every way worthy of the patronage of the dress-maker and milliner; so reliable, full and ample in all the needful departments, and that I can confidently recommend to the reading public as a chaste and valuable family magazine. I consider it a very necessary accompaniment of my Scale, and wherever the one is the other should be also. In fact, they belong together. Mr. Leslie himself is not only a scholar but a gentleman, and every way worthy of public confidence. He is one of those rare men who will not, for pecuniary gains, stoop to swindling and deception. This we cannot truly say of all men, and especially of our peculiar friend, Samuel T. Taylor, publisher of *Le Bon Ton of Fashions*. Of all the sycophantic and hypocritical impostors that ever set themselves up with any pretensions to respectability or manhood, he takes the palm; and but for the fact that the world have need of such to serve as a standard of demerit and meanness, by which the better to appreciate the riches of virtue, we should justly consider ourselves scourged by the creation of such specimens of the type of man. Taylor will tell you that he furnishes you the fashions in his *Bon Ton*, direct from Paris, &c. This is absolutely false, and a base imposition that comports well with the true character of the man. It is an impossibility. The Paris fashions must first come to New York, and then his work must go through with all the tedious handlings and times intermediate and belonging to the laborious process of re-engraving the several plates and illustrations, the re-printing, binding, &c., and then be mailed and sent to you. You can clearly see and comprehend this. Taylor will show you the date of his work to convince you that this is not true, thus trying to deceive you. He dates his work and gives the month itself, falsifying the date of the Paris issue. This is the game he is trying to play. His *Le Bon Ton*, with the exception of the mechanical execution of it, is the most miserable thing of the kind that was ever published, and is unworthy the confidence or patronage of the public. Ladies are deceived by the mechanical taste it exhibits, not taking a scrutinizing view of its real character. Its reading matter is but little, and that little light and trashy; and, like its author, quite destitute of soul or merit. His editorials are a *fac simile* of himself and a true index to his character, a few specimens of which you will find here quoted. The *Bon Ton* costs, too, $5 per year—just double what Leslie's costs—providing you subscribe for it for two years at a time, as you will see from his advertisement on the back of cover. Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Weekly Newspaper*, like his *Family Magazine and Gazette of Fashions*, is one of the valuables and beauties of the age, and an honor to its editor. We say to families and to private individuals, take, by all means, both the works, if possible. You will never grudge your money for the feast of good things which they will afford you. Price of the paper, three dollars per year. For the Magazine, see advertisement

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Ladies, we are now about to introduce to you the application of the SCALE in the process of DRAFTING. That you may take hold of it successfully, and with right good will, you should consider well what it is that you are about to undertake. In the first place, you are not imposing upon yourself, nor being imposed upon, with a chart, model, card, nor "PINNING-ON-TO-THE-FORM" process of cutting; nor yet with S. T. Taylor's *forged*, miserable and obsolete affair, consisting of forty-nine different parts; but you are about to enter upon the application and use of a *new, complete, simple, and infinitely self-varying system of drafting*. You may, therefore, be assured that you cannot simply pick it up, look at it a few moments, then take hold and use it with as much understanding at first as ever, for this is not the case. A young squirrel or partridge is just as smart and knowing when first hatched as they ever are, and just so with your models, cards, and "pinning-on" operations. All there ever is or can be about them is right there. Nothing to learn—no science about them—nothing to exercise the mind upon. They amount to nothing more or less than a set of patterns, all of one uniform shape, differing only in size, with which you are expected to fit all the infinitely varied proportions of the human figure. This is too great an absurdity to need comment. The blunderings, and hinderings, and vexations, both to yourselves and customers, and spoiling of garments, (at least the ease, comfort and beauty of them,) is notorious. You think you suit and please your customers, but you do not. The best of you, even, cannot, for you have had no proper system to do it with. Your customers dislike to complain; they do not wish to wound your pride or your feelings, and pretend to be pleased when they are not. Hundreds of ladies have acknowledged this fact to me. I do not wonder that this is so, neither am I faulting you for it. In fact, you all deserve much credit for the tact and skill you manifest in getting along as well as you have. You have not been able to avoid the difficulties complained of. You have had no better means; but now that you have, don't continue (for fear of being humbugged the forty-seventh time) any longer in the old fogy course, or bore yourselves or your customers with your former way of doing, simply because you have got used to it, and dislike to spend a little time or give your attention and a little means to learn something truly desirable and valuable. One of the chief reasons why ladies have so scourged, crippled and deformed themselves, committing thereby infanticide and suicide, by adopting the sinful, abominable, vulgar and shameful practice of wearing tight-fitting garments, is because they could not fit neatly without tightness, not having any true system of drafting to enable them to give *loose* yet beautiful fitting dresses. I do not desire to detract from the credit due Mr. Fowler and others in the benefits they have conferred upon the ladies through their models and card plans of cutting. They are vastly better than no plans, and are valuable in the absence of anything better; such is fact; but they have now had their day, and their glory has departed, like all other things that have served out their time and gone. This is a moving age, and we are not a stand-still people. The old fogy track is entirely too narrow for the almighty advance of Young America. You will find, in taking hold of this SCALE, that there is something to do, it is true. It requires some thought and attention—some little labor of mind; and it would not be worth a cent if it did not; but yet you will find it extremely plain and simple, and everything in scientific order. If it should be found difficult for some particular one to apply the Scale in the first rudiments, (which I hardly think possible,) any tailor who understands drafting will set all right in a few minutes, so that no one need hesitate getting it for fear of not being able to understand it. Remember the little song, a part of which is:

"All that other folks can do,
Why with patience may not you?"

Now just sit down determined to understand it; take it a part at a time, item after item, and "go through with the motions," and you will soon find it all plain and complete. A little ambition, united with some self-conceit, is a necessary prerequisite in attaining to a knowledge of any seemingly difficult matter, either in science or art. There are many things which, only upon a superficial view, appear intricate and tedious to the mind, that when calmly and thoughtfully considered, are simple and plain enough. The author's SCALE is a remarkable example of this fact. By a little examination you will discover that there is an up and a down to it, and sides also; notwithstanding, at first view, it may seem to be a confused and intricate concern, without beginning or end. You will also dsicover that one of the sides, with its designated chain or lines of degrees, is designed expressly for the drafting of the front, and the other for the drafting of the back, designated by the terms FRONT SCALE and BACK SCALE. The first thing to do is to familiarize yourself with the two sides, names, location and distinction of the SCALES and SHUFFLE SCALE.

With these items properly noted, you are prepared to enter upon its application.

N. B.—Be cautious in using the SCALE that the middle, at the hinges, is not lapped.

THE AUTHOR.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

OR

ELEMENTARY APPLICATION OF THE SCALE.

PLATE No. 1.

SIZE OF THE LADY—8—25—34—11 *

(See Directions for Measuring, No. 14.)

1. DRESS FRONT.—Procure some clean, white sheets of paper from the printing office, or any place you can, and a lead pencil; then you are ready for your first lesson. Now begin, and "go through with the motions" in their order, as here laid down. Take one thing at a time, and "keep cool," and you will succeed finely. Lay down a sheet of paper; draw a line down the side of the paper, an inch and a quarter from the edge, to represent the allowance for hooks and eyes, supposing that it is to be hooked in front.

2. Lay the out edge of the Front Scale exactly on or at this drawn line.

3. Mark the figures of the Front Scale (and them only) that answer to the above measure, viz: 8–25–34. (See explanations, Nos. 29 and 30.)

4. Marking length of waist 8 inches, as above, gives you point A; size of waist, 25 inches, gives B; chest, 34, gives C; shoulder, 34, D; top neck, 34, E; bottom neck, 34, F; dart point, G.† Now lay the Scale out of your way, or directly from you, that you may look over on to it to recognize on what Scale you got this mark, and what one that, &c., until it is familiar.

5. Now take the long blade of the Square in your right hand, with the sharp point next to you, and carry with your left hand the Length of Waist end of the Square, from you, at the point, size of waist, or letter B, and lay the out edge of the blade, at the point length of waist, on the front edge, exactly at letter A. The Square is now in the position of B P A.‡ Make a dot at the corner of the Square, point P. Next place the point of your left hand fore finger on the corner of the Square P, and with your right hand carry the blade down one inch below A; hold it there and draw the slanting line J, from P to the front, below A. This is the bottom of the waist. Point P is the size around, plus the darts. See 23 and 24.

6. Next place the sharp end of the Square behind the point, size of chest, letter C, and the long blade of the square down behind point, size of waist, P, and draw a line from chest point to size of waist point—or from C to P—along the forward edge of the Square, which gives you line K. or the back edge of the waist or side seam.

7. Now take the Shuffle Scale, find Size of Chest for Arm-hole, and place the corresponding figure of the chest measure (being in this case 34) exactly at the point, size of chest, letter C, and the edge, Front and Back Arm-hole Scale, exactly at the point, size of shoulder, letter D, and draw a line from the point, size of shoulder, D, along the edge, down and around the end, a little past letter F, and stop; then finish the arm circle, L, from letter F, of the Shuffle Scale, to the chest point, letter C, with Front Scale, under Arm Circle, E D. The measure for the arm—11 inches—as put down above, being a balance proportion, does not demand attention in this place. For particulars, see No. 36.

8. You will next take the straight edge (not near the crooked point) of the Square, and place it at the shoulder and top neck points, D and E, and get the center point, M, as near as you can guess it;* then take the Shuffle Scale, and on the back of it you will find the Shoulder Scale; take the largest end of the Shuffle Scale in your left hand, and with your right place the sharp point, A, down on the arm circle, L, five-eighths (a little more than one-half) of an inch below shoulder point, D, and the edge (in the vicinity of B) at your halfway dot, M, and draw the right hand half of the shoulder; and then place letter C at the top neck point, E, and the edge, B, at the halfway point, as before, and draw the balance of the shoulder curve, being line M.

9. Next place Front Scale Neck Circle at the

*You will pay no attention to the arm size now. See No. 25.

†You are not to suppose that you are always to mark the shoulder, neck and chest Scales alike. It is not probable that you will mark them alike one time in ten. This is done, and these numbers taken, in this instance, for the sake of greater simplicity, for your first effort, in the application of the Scale.

‡Dotted lines AP and Q V are merely to show the square, or right angles of the bottom of the waist, and you need never mark them. The shortening of the front, because of the fullness of the bosom, requires the bottom of the waist in front to be about an inch longer, as line PJ. The back must, on the other hand, be carried up a [illegible] (See No. 22.)

*You cannot make the shoulder circle without this, because you must only make one-half at a time—never the whole.

top and bottom neck points, E and F, and draw the neck circle, N. Perpendicular line O represents the center of the front, without any allowance for lap. See No. 31, last clause.

10. Place the heel of the square at or near the dart point, G, (see No. 23) and carry the blade back and up toward the arm-hole and draw the line H H; then point off in suitable divisions, for darts, and draft them, as represented in the figure. You may at any time use either the wide or the narrow darts. (See Nos. 23 and 24.) They should be at the bottom, about three-quarters of an inch apart, and a full inch or more from the front edge, A, and beveled at the bottom, I I I. Points P and V should be also sprung, I I. All the seams at the bottom of any waist should be sewed up in this manner. Always sew the darts in the draft lines exactly, but never any other seams. See No. 31.

11. DRESS BACK.—In drafting a dress back you will go through with nearly the same operations or moves as for a front. Perpendicular line &, represents the center of the back. You discover that this drafting of the back is wrong side foremost. You cannot draft one in this position. In drafting, the center of the back, line &, will be next to you, the neck to the left and the bottom to the right, the same as the front is. It is arranged here in the present position for the sake of convenience. Point Q is the length of waist, 8; R the size, 25; S the chest, 34; T the shoulder, 34; U the neck, 34. You will obtain the half-way point, Y, between the neck and shoulder points, U T, in the same way as for the front, M, between E and D, for the front. It is not intended that you should draw either of the dotted lines Q V or A P. (See No. 5, foot note.) You will place the square in the same relation to R V Q for the back, as B P A for the front. You will then make a point at V, for the true size of waist for the back. You will get the side seam line, W, for the edge of the back from the chest point, S, to the size of waist point, V, in the same manner, and with the same means, as side seam line, K, from C to P for the front.

12. To obtain the arm hole for the back, place a little dot or point at F, on the Shuffle Scale, exactly at the chest point, S, and the edge of the Scale, H, exactly at the shoulder point, T, and draw the arm hole, X, for the back. Next, draft the shoulder precisely as you did for the front.

13. Now take the body or large end of the Shuffle Scale in your left hand, and with your right, place the sharp point, A, exactly at the neck dot, U, and hold the Scale at right angles with the edge, or line &, and draw the back neck circle, Z. This completes the primary application of the Scale, and makes one master of its first principles. For an understanding of its multiplied changes and variations, you are referred to the explanations, which study and be careful to observe.

DIRECTIONS FOR MEASURING.

ORDER: 8–25–34–11–20–5–39.

1—*Length of Waist.* 2—*Size of Waist.* 3—*Size of Chest.* 4—*Size of Arm.* 5—*Length of Arm.* 6—*Size of Wrist.* 7—*Length of Skirt.*

14. TO MEASURE LENGTH OF WAIST.—Stand at the lady's right side, letting her arm hang naturally; take the end of the inch tape between the thumb and fore finger of the left hand; hold it in a horizontal position; place the hand behind her arm, with the end of tape as high under the arm as the arm hole would naturally be; then with your right hand, forward of her arm, grasp the tape, placing it at the desired point at hip; to the length add a half inch for sewing on skirt. Suppose the number 7½ inches; set down as above, 8.

15. TO MEASURE AROUND THE WAIST. Take your tape in your right hand for all the measuring, except length of waist. Carry the tape around the waist; draw it snugly, but not tight. Suppose the measure 25 inches; set down as above, 25.

16. TO MEASURE AROUND THE CHEST. You will always measure twice around the chest, first standing at the lady's face, and then the back; if the two measures agree, you have measured correctly. Measure very high across the shoulders and over the fullest portion of the bust or form, in front. A lady should always be dressed to have her measure taken, that her form may be properly adjusted, without which a correct measure could not well be taken. It is of the greatest importance that the chest measure be properly taken. If the form is deficient, and will not afford the lady a becoming and desirable figure, you will make the proper allowance in the measure, and use padding of cotton. (Mohair is the best for warm weather. The Scale is arranged for a reasonable sized bust, which must be had either natural or artificial. If not, you must add two degrees to the back scale and deduct one from the front when you draft the dress; but then this would be out of style, and ridiculous, unnatural, "unlady-like." Take in your right hand slack tape enough for the left hand to come around to the front with; meet the hands at the back; grasp the tape; part them to each shoulder blade; keep them level with each other, and high up; hold one hand still; come around with the other to the front; then with the next; pull and keep the tape the while snug, lest it slips down on the back; measure snug, but not tight. Next reverse the process, and see if the two measures agree. Suppose the measure 34 inches; set down as above, 34.

17. TO MEASURE AROUND THE ARM.—Measure close to the shoulder, letting the lady's hand rest upon her hip. Measure snugly, but not tight. Suppose 11 inches, set down as above, 11.

18. TO MEASURE LENGTH OF ARM.—Place it in a horizontal position, at an angle of forty-five, and measure from behind the shoulder

point over the elbow to the wrist. Suppose it to be 20 inches; set down as above, 20.

19. TO MEASURE SIZE OF WRIST.—Suppose it to be five inches; set down as above, 5.

20. TO MEASURE LENGTH OF SKIRT.—Measure front, hip, and back, from the bottom of waist to the floor. Suppose it 39 inches; set down as above, 39.

EXPLANATIONS AND PRINCIPLES.

21. Neck, if larger than common size, take its measure and apply to the neck circle, when drafted, and extend it above or further down, as the case demands.

22. Round shoulders, if accompanied with a very full bust or bosom, demands no attention, for the relative balance of the arm holes, in such case, will be true; but if, with only common size bust, or flat across the chest, in either case an allowance must be made. The relative position of the arm holes must be thrown a little further forward. To do this, add from one to three degress to the back scales, and deduct the same amount from the front. (Do not deduct the same number of degrees; you see they are longer.) If you choose, you can measure across the back and apply to the Scale and see where it fetches you—whether one or two degrees. It would be an extreme case to require two. With a little training your judgment would doubtless be more accurate than your measure.

23. Darts; or, as some call them, biases. The dart point upon the Scale is fixed at an average hight, the extremes of which are an inch and a quarter above and below, according to the greater or less fullness of the form. For little girls it should be about on a horizontal plane with the under arm circle. You will, therefore, carry a line from, at above or below the dart point, as the case demands, in an inclined direction toward the under arm-hole, as you will see on plate 1st, line H H, and plate 4th, line E E. You will place the upper points, as well as the lower end of the darts, in such relation to each other, and such distance from the front edge of the waist, as will give gracefulness to the figure, and at such a hight as shall give ease and rest to the form. If too high, an unnaturalness will appear; if too sharp, a binding or tightness will be the result. A lady with full bosom should have the upper points of the darts more convex, broad or rounding than one who has not, to give rest and ease. Unmarried ladies, and girls especially, may have the darts less convex. With a full form you have no variation in amount to make with the darts. Use three of the narrow (sharp point of the square) or two of the wide darts, and it is all right. See No. 28.

24. PRINCIPLES.—(Darts, continued.)—The size of waist, when obtained by the Scale, is always plus (more) your true size, three times the width of the Square, or twice the width of the wide dart piece, or three inches and three-quarters, the Square being one and a fourth inch wide. Instance: A lady does not need the full amount of darts as a full-sized bust requires. In such a case, place a narrow dart front and a wide one back, thus giving a more natural shape, and deduct one-half of the width of the Square from the point size of waist. Again: for a lady with a still smaller form, use two narrow darts, and take once the whole width of the Square from the size of waist point. If one wide dart is desired, take once its width from the size of waist; and finally, if only one narrow one is needed, take twice the width of the Square; and if none, then take three off: Thus, you see, that you have no measuring or calculations to make, but simply change the widths, as above. A little girl should have one dart; it makes the dress set more neatly. A boy needs no darts; you will deduct them and add two degrees to his back scale, and take one from the front. See No, following.

25. CHEST MEASURE, in relation to Darts.—If a lady has a very full bust, always in such case take one ore two degree, as the case may require, from the back, and add the same amount of space to the front. (See plate 4, P P, R R, and N N.) Again, on the other hand, a lady who has a small bust, but of ordinary proportions and figure otherwise, add one degree to the Back Scale and deduct the same amount (or one-half degree) from the front; and with a very small bust—as some young ladies and young girls who do not and need not care about using wadding—for such, add two degrees to the Back Scale, and deduct one degree and a half from the Front Scale. Thus, you see, that an extreme full bust requires a deduction from the Back Scale, while a small and very small bust are increasing addition to the Back Scale. Don't mistake. I will repeat: A very large bust requires a subtraction or narrowing of the back—a deduction of from one to two degrees—while a small bust requires an addition of one and two degrees, as above stated. You must always observe this in taking measures and cutting garments. In cutting boys' clothes you must always deduct one degree from the front and add two degrees to the back. You must not forget this, nor any part of the above, if you wish to give ease and perfectness of fit.

26. SLOPED, OR HIGH AND LOW SHOULDERS.—Some are called sloped and others square shouldered. So far as the relation of the shoulder points and chest are concerned, there is no such thing. The figure—falsely so denominated—has reference to the cone-like form in some, and square shape in others, of the upper part of the chest or body, at the base of the neck. If high, the slope of the shoulder from the neck to the shoulder point is very oblique (slanting); if low, the reverse. To call such ones either square or slope shouldered is an error, if you mean by that, that the shoulder points are down further or up higher in relation to the body of the chest. It is only that some have more and others less bulk of body above an imaginary horizontal line

between the shoulder points. There is, I believe, no known process of measurement that will give exactly, in all cases, this elevation or depression. You will, therefore, be compelled, as all drafters are, to take the standard (see No. 30) and use your judgment for any such variation. A little practice and observation will enable any one to judge quite accurately. Some become infallible. The judgment is capable of great cultivation. No plan or process in drafting garments now known to man, entirely relieves or superceeds the exercise of the judgment. (See plate 4, I I I. These dots and dotted lines shows you the character of the variations—the so-called slope or squareness of the shoulders.

27. Shoulder Hight, How Determined.—In taking a lady's measure you will stand before her, and survey the relative hight or lowness of the shoulders next to the base of the nexk, and if of natural or common slant or fullness, you have nothing to note, let the measure be what it may. You will go according to your Scale as defined. (See No. 30.) But if higher and fuller (or the reverse) than natural, you will state or note in connection with the measure whether you will add or diminish one, two or three degrees on the neck. (See plate 4, I I I.) It would be an extraordinary case that would require over two degrees, more or less, than natural. Very few can be found to require three.

28. High and Low Neck Dress.—If you desire the neck higher than the Scale drafts it, after drawing your true neck circles, draw others as far from the first as you wish it to be higher; if low, or very low, draft the natural; then with your inch tape and pencil strike such a circle on the front and back as suits you, and cut accordingly. By drafting the natural neck circle first, you have a guide or standard to go by.

29. Shoulder Scales, Neck Scales and Chest Measure.—By the peculiar mechanical arrangement of this Scale, the difficult, complicated and tedious process of measuring to obtain shoulder and neck sizes, hights, widths, depths and lengths, as well as infallibility of arm sizes, is quite superceded, and the whole reduced to a standard of exactness and simplicity amounting to a very magic novelty in the science of mechanics. Such is the expression of those who are capable of judging of its merits, that understand it. You will always mark the Shoulder Scale of the Front and Back the same as the chest measure. To this there is no exception whatever; but after you have marked them you may be compelled to change them. (See Nos. 34 and 36.) You are informed that you do not always mark the Chest Scales in conformity with the chest measure. (See No. 39, and plate 4, P Q.)

30. Neck Scales.—Each one accords with the chest measure, from the smallest size up to thirty-four inches, beyond which, let the chest measure be as large as it may, you remain at thirty-four on all the Neck Scales. This may seem strange. The reason is, that a lady who measures thirty-four inches around the chest is as high on the shoulder at the neck as one that measures forty or more inches, providing that the shoulder is of a common slope from the neck to the point, and of a proportionable thickness with her size, hight, &c. To repeat: The Neck Scales the same as chest for all sizes under thirty-four inches, and remain at thirty-four for all sizes beyond.

31. Allowances, Seams and Trimming.—Your seams for the shoulder, arm circle and side, must always be taken one-fourth of an inch inside of the draft lines. You will allow surplus cloth outside of the draft lines; on the shoulder three-quarters of an inch, and side seam one and one-quarter of an inch, on the shoulder to keep it firm and smooth, and side seam for stays. Any seam or seams except these you must recollect and allow for. If you wish a higher neck band than the Scale drafts, allow for the hem, a wide one; if not, cut close to the neck circle. You will always trim close to the draft line of the armhole, both for the front and back. You will trim the bottom of waist even with slanting line P J, plate 1, till at J; then give surplus length to allow for taking up darts, after which trim to fetch the whole bottom in a straight line with P J, and to the front an inch below A. Sew the darts in the lines exactly. Always allow what you wish for hooks and eyes—about one inch and a quarter. The front and back edge or border lines of the Scale represents the center of front and back.

32. Bottom of Back, Width and Shortening. The width of the waist for the back, at the bottom, is arranged for a common proportioned figure, but where the waist is of more than an ordinary proportion of size, it would throw the bottom of side seams too far back. You will in such case add to the width of the back and take equally from the front, or add to point V and take from point P (see plate No. 1) sufficient to give a becoming shape and proportion of the back and front. You will also shorten the center of the back from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch, according to figure and attitude of the body, otherwise it will wrinkle across the back. Place dot G, found on the back of Shufile Scale, at the point size of waist (for the back), letter V, and lay the edge, as much above the length of waist, point Q, as you wish to shorten it, and draw a circling line as seen in the figure, plate No. 1.

33. Braced Back, and Crouched or Stooped Shoulders.—Some persons stand very straight with their shoulders thrown well back, as all should do. For such, narrow the back and widen the front; others, again, exactly the reverse, and you will for them widen the back and narrow the front. Suppose a lady of natural posture has a remarkable full bosom; in such case deduct one or two degrees from the back Scale and add to the front (see plate 4, P P, R R, N N) two degrees of the back scale, is about equal to one and a half of the front. Remember that every degree that you add or diminish makes twice that in the double.

34. Shoulder-Seam Becoming Angle or Slope.—As you ascend or descend from a common proportion or standard of the Neck Scales, for persons of a higher or lower shoulder than natural, you increase or diminish the angle of the shoulder seams from the points of the shoulder to the neck. For square shoulders they should of course be more square, and for natural shoulders natural—either of which the Scale will regulate; but for higher shoulders than natural, or stooped shoulders, in either case the angle or slope of the shoulder seams will be and appear too great. A remedy for either case consists in raising the points of the shoulder seams. To do this, increase the length of the arm circle for the back and diminish the front the same amount. A half inch will make considerable difference. To do this correctly, however, you must first draft both the arm circles natural; then make new shoulder points, the back above and the front below the natural ones, which you will then scratch out. Now get your half-way dots, and draw the shoulder circles from these new made points, then all is right and tasteful.

35. Special Variations of Bottom Neck Scale, and Lengthening of Waist.—You will deduct, or mark lower, one degree on the Bottom Neck Scale and add one-fourth inch to the Length of Waist Scale, (and on the Square also,) for every two inches of chest measure above thirty-six. The above must be strictly observed, and only pertains to the front. This deviation of the Bottom Neck Scale has no reference or interference with any other size, shape or consideration whatever. You have doubtless learned that the length of waist on the front edge of the Scale, and that on the Square, must always exactly match. To this there is no exception for front or back. You have found, too, that after the bottom of waist for front and back is determined, as shown by the dotted lines (plate No. 1), that the back is shortened at the center (See No. 32), and the front lengthened in front, because the form takes up its length. You will be guided in the amount of additional length by the greater or less fullness of bosom.

36. Arm Sizes and Shuffle Scale.—On the Shuffle Scale you discover a scale of degrees, ranging from five to thirteen and upward. These degrees represent all the arm sizes from that of a child one year old to the size of a lady whose chest would measure four feet. If the size of arm next the shoulder is a natural proportion with the size of the chest, as a great majority are, you will find that the measure of the arm on the Scale will come invaribly exactly at the shoulder point. (See No, 7, and note.) The natural proportion is as 3 times 11 is to 34, or 12 to 37, or 8 to 25. If the measure of the arm is a disproportion, more or less, it will not match with the shoulder point. If the variation is more than one degree,* make a new shoulder point, according to the arm size, and scratch out the old one.* Each degree between the figures of the Arm Scale answers to the third of an inch, which is minute enough for all practical use. For every two degrees of the Arm Scale, above or below the shoulder point, you will add or subtract, as the case may be, one degree on the Top Neck Scale for the front.* You will also add or subtract one degree on the Size of Chest for Arm Hole for every degree of the Arm Scale above or below the shoulder point. By this process you preserve the integrity of the angle of the shoulder curve or seam, while at the same time you increase or diminish the arm size, in conformity with its true measure. To figure or number every degree of the Scales would make them too small. The figures are now large, and you can better read the intervening degrees by count.

37. Shoulder Curves—Inequalities.—In elevating or depressing the neck points for higher or lower shoulders than the natural proportion (see Nos. 26 and 27, and plate 4, I I I), the shoulder seams or curves become unequal in their lengths. The curve for the back becomes one-fourth inch longer than the front for every additional degree above any given standard upon the Neck Scales. (For what I mean by standard, see No. 30.) When you elevate the Neck Scales one degree, carry the shoulder curve of front one-fourth inch past the Top Neck point toward the front edge, and make a new neck dot, and draw the neck circle accordingly, and *vice versa*.

38. Excess of Darts—An Exception.—A lady with an extremely large bosom would most likely require an additional narrow dart. If so, place it in front of the two wide ones, and add its width to the size of waist point. Some ladies prefer three narrow darts instead of the two wide ones.

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*I would not advise a change of the shoulder point for the difference of one degree only; but as a substitute instead, if you wish hair-breadth exactness, you can add or diminish for the one degree on the Arm Scale two degrees of Size of Chest for Arm-hole, in its application to the chest point, "as in all cases made and provided."

*You must not forget, let you fix your shoulder point where you may, that from it to the neck point you get your half-way point, and also drop the sharp point of your Shuffle Scale, letter A, five-eights of an inch below, in drawing the shoulder curve. (See No. 8)

*You have nothing to do in this case with the Back Neck Scale, or shoulders, for any change of arm-hole that you may make. Raising or lowering the Neck Scale of the front does not essentially alter the length of the shoulder curve, while for the Back Neck Scale the variation is a fourth inch for every degree on the neck above or below a natural proportional slope, regardless of whether the chest size be twenty, thirty, or forty inches. This might appear to some to be a curiosity, and so it truly is; but I have not space to explain it. (See No. 37.) The whole concern is a curiosity, and in the application of science to art without a parallel in the history of inventions. It might also be asked why, if the shoulder is natural and of average slope, I would or could properly, in conformity with the rules laid down raise or lower the Top Neck Scale of the front? To do so, would you discover, prevent changing the angle of the shoulder curve, by any disproportion of arm size, by which the shoulder point would be changed; and the difference of size, consequent upon the raising or lowering, would be as necessary in the case of the shoulder as the arm, inasmuch as a thin or thick arm is an invariable indication of a thin or thick shoulder.

If such a choice should happen with a form as above, she would then take the two wide with the one narrow, which would "fetch her all right again."

39. Arm Circle Pendent—How to Draft. It would not be amiss, perhaps, first to say that no short or thick-set, square, or broad-shouldered lady looks well with the shoulder seam thrown down over the point of the shoulder on the arm. The Scale drafts it in good style for all such figured persons, and, indeed, for all persons possessed of good taste, independent principles and a reasonable share of self-respect. Open the map to plate 4 and see chest point, P P, and dotted lines S S and T, for Front and Back. This is a true sample in illustration of a pendent shoulder or arm seam. For a lady of ordinary figure and proportions you will deduct one degree from the back and add one to the front. A lady measures 37 inches—mark the front 38 and back 36. Thirty-seven on the Shuffle Scale must be placed at the artificial chest dot, and the edge at the shoulder point (all as usual), and then place the point of the fore finger of the right hand exactly on a little dot on the nose of the Scale, letter F, and hold it for a pivot, while with your left hand you push the Scale back from true shoulder point to dotted line S, and draw the arm circle, continuing the shoulder curve directly to it, as shown in the figure. By placing the Shuffle Scale in the position as first named above, and drawing the arm circle without pushing back to dotted line S, you obtain arm circle, P R, for front and back. This gives you that fullness forward of the shoulder points, and beautiful breadth of chest so much sought after by all ladies of correct taste. You can see by the plate in what position to set the Scale for the arm-hole of the back. Dot and dotted P R for the front and back match; also, dot and dotted line P S—the first for a broad, fine chest, with the arm seam where it ought to be, and the second for a pendent shoulder, that is thought by some to be most exquisitely beautiful. For a pendent shoulder you always raise the shoulder seam on the back, as seen in the figure, dotted line T. You will only raise it half way from where you would naturally place it to the shoulder point. (See No. 36.)

PLATE No. 2.

40. Beautiful Half Circle Cloak and Collar.—D E, center of back, 39 inches.

F G, center of front, 36 inches.

B B, full sized neck circle.

A A, stitches together for spring on shoulder.

C C, C C, the collar or cape.

J, the opening of the collar at the back, at which may be a tie and streamer.

I I I, an imaginary line from the back of the neck over the shoulder point down to the bottom of the side, the length of which from D should be 38 inches—thus, the front 36, the sides 38, and the back 39 inches. The collar or cape should be in proportion, front and back, as seen in the figure, and at its back portion about two-thirds the length of the cloak. It must also be open in front, only touching at F. The above neck size, and the length, &c., is suited for a lady of five feet five inches hight. A cloak for high or a broad shouldered person should be still longer down the sides—say 39, same as back. To sum up: The length of side and back should be equal if the lady is square shouldered or broad. In either case there must be a difference of three inches between front and back. This is the law, If the figure is good and natural the front, sides and back stand as above—36, 38, 39.

41. To cut the pattern for the above half circle cloak, lay down a very large newspaper, or paste the long sides of two together. The square of the paper is the fourth of the circle, and of course half of the cloak, it being but a half circle. Let H E represent the back and H G the front; pass from the corner, H, of the paper down to D, and down to F, and make a dot; from these dots strike your neck circle, B B, and also measure your front and back as long as the lady wants her cloak, making the back three inches longest; then run an imaginary line from point D diagonally across the paper as line I I I in the figure, and mark the length of the side as above shown. Now hold the end of your inch tape somewhere near D, while the tape with the pencil is grasped with the other hand and touched at the point for the bottom of back, side and front. You will be obliged to alter the point or position of your tape near D, and the length where you grasp it, until by making the sweep you can touch point for front, side and back; then strike the circle; then cut out the gore, A A A, allowing for seam: By this process you can cut a beautiful setting cloak for any one. To obtain a proper pitch for neck circle, measure its size at the base of the neck where the edge is desired to come, and let the distance from H to F be equal to half the neck size, exclusive of the gore, and the distance from H to D be as 5 to 8½ of the same. Let the gore be proportioned as in the figure, A A A. It should vary from half an inch to two inches in width, being that from a child's size to the largest sized lady. Cloaks for men and boys are cut exactly on the same principle.

42- Beautiful Setting Antique Cape.—K K, center of back, 19 inches.

N, part of neck, 2⅓ inches.

M M, the front from N down, 21 inches.

P P, P P, unite and form seam over shoulder.

L L, the bottom, and is 41 inches.

O, an imaginary line from the neck over the shoulders down, and must be half an inch longer than the back. The front, when on the lady, must be a little shorter than the back. The above measure is for a large sized lady.

PLATE NO. 3.

43. Ladies' Full Dress Coatee Basque.—A, arm circle, for coat sleeve, (gentleman's style.)

BB, BB, line on which to set the collar.

CC, the break or fold of the collar.

D, opening of lappel.

EE, EE, out edge of collar when turned down.

FF, opening at D, by cutting off the end of the collar at F J.

GG, perpendicular line for center of front, without any allowance, and at which a couple of loups, with buttons and tassels unite the front.

H H, spring for the bottom of darts.

I, allowance and shape of lappel for breast.

J J, junction of lappel and collar, when it is desired to be open, at D, in which case the point of collar is cut off at J F.

K, shortening of back for collar, corresponding with B B, front and back being lower for collar, than when no collar is put on.

L, out, or back edge of sleeve, or arm-hole.

M, inside or forward part of arm-hole.

N N, point of collar left on, and united at the out edge of lappel, (with no opening at D.)

O O, diverging lines, representing more fullness of skirt, by giving greater width to the bottom, and taking the more convex lines, U Z.

PP, PP, stiched together and turned back under Q Q, which forms the fold edge.

QQ, QQ, unite for the fold; PP, PP, being turned back under, same as gentleman's frock-coat.

R, outer edge of sleeves, and joins the body half-way between side-seam and seam at shoulder point.

S, form of cuff, and may be of plush or silk.

T, the welt under which your hand goes into the pocket.

U, curves, better suited to give great fullness of skirt, and the little gores being taken up, makes a smoother set over the gathers of the skirt adjoining the waist, or with a bustle.

V V, stitching, or barring across to secure the folds to their place, at the point of which is a button, as at X.

W W, bottom of skirt.

X X, unite, at which point is a button.

Y Y, front edge of skirt.

Z, top of skirt that joins part of side-body and bottom of waist of front, after darts are taken up.

It is hard to conceive a more beautiful, dressy, fancy basque than this. It would not of course be suitable for all persons or ages. You must be careful to observe the shape of this skirt: circle Z, is more convex near X, and the angle of Q Q, with the bottom of skirt, is much greater than that of Y Y, with bottom of skirt. The back of the skirt should be also a little the longest. The size of sleeve is a matter easily got at; measure the arm near the shoulder, as loose as you want the sleeve, then double it and lay it across the large end of the sleeve, and get its proper size, and for the length and size of wrist, suit yourself.

PLATE NO. 4.

44. The Ladies' Beauty Basque.—A A, unites for seam from hip down to bottom of skirt, and is of average fullness for large skirts.

BB, BB, (whole lines,) center of front and back.

B B, (dotted line,) the scale should be set back from a direct line in front in this manner, (the length of waist at J,) for persons of *deformed* or tunnel shaped waists, with full skirt; else the skirt of the basque, at the lower front points will be wide apart. By making an angle from the neck to J, and from thence to the point at the bottom, brings the skirt nearer together.

C, dart point.

DD, DD, dotted lines; cut the darts in two clear through at the bottom, that they may sew up smoothly, without one edge gathering on the other.

EE, dart line.

FF, FF, the back here should be one inch longer than the front.

GG, double lines, unite to form the side-seam.

HH, suitable shape and fullness, where skirt of dress hangs smooth and straight from the waist down; but where the skirt sets full on the waist, or a bustle is worn, so straight a seam would not do.

II, different hights of shoulders, (See No. 26.)

JJ, the square or right angles of the waist, (See No. 5, foot note.)

KK, bottom of waist proper.

LL, shows the shape of the edge of skirt of the basque, as it should be drawn when the dress skirt is full or a bustle worn; and also the greater or less fullness of the skirts below the waist. Lines AA, being an average.

MM, half way points. (See No. 8)

NN, (See pendent shoulder No. 39.)

OO, natural line for a dress waist, (See No. 6.)

PP, (See Nos. 22, 25, 33,) *artificial* points.)

QQ, (See Numbers as above,) *natural* chest points.

RR, to give extra fullness, for ward of shoulder points, (See No. 39, last clause.)

SS, pendent shoulder or arm-hole,(See No. 39.)

T, the curve of shoulder should be a little higher than natural, when set over by this charming style.

U, shows the convexity of different circles for side body: you will draw them with your tape and pencil. Let the radius of the circles for various sized persons, range from six to eleven inches, (including children and large sized adults.) Hold your pencil and tape in the same way as though you wished to make a circle for a wheel; let the pencil touch at chest point, and the bottom of waist, as in the figure, then draw the circle. N. B. The convexity of the curve, must be proportion to the size of the lady, to look well.

VV, VV, these lines unite to form the seam from the bottom of the waist down; being a continuation of the side-body, circle U. Line BB,

is the center of the back, which should be cut on the fold: W, being the bottom center of skirt of back.

W, this line must be two inches below V, and longer than the front skirt.

X, bottom of the skirt of the side-body. At VV the bottom of side-body, and half of back come together. Line VV, that is near B, is the edge of side-body, and line VV, that is near dotted line HH, is the edge of the skirt of back.

YY, represents the half of the back.

ZZ, represents the side body. You can now compare them and see the relation.

&&, dots for size of waist

N. B. You will always draft your back pattern on paper; and then cut out the half of the back, regardless of side-body. This will of course take a "large slice" out of the side body skirt, for which you slip a piece of paper under the edge and piece it, and trim it to the shape of ZZ.

The bottom of the skirt of the back, lower corner V, must always be about one inch shorter than X; and W, from one and half to two inches longer than to V, just above it. The skirt must commence from line K, and not from line J. *Don't neglect this.* Your front, always draft out on your cloth, but not the back. You will, as stated above, draft the back separate, and cut out the back first without piecing the paper, and next the side-body, which of course you will be obliged to piece to get it in the shape of ZZ, or as you would have it if cut entire without regard to the back. You will fold your cloth, and lay the edge of the back pattern on the fold, and cut your back all whole; then the side body pattern on the double, and cut out both of them; your basque is then complete. In drafting the front waist for a Basque, you will for a medium sized lady, *take off one inch* of the waist under the arm, and a *half inch* at the bottom of side-seam; (See line G, of the front;) and to the back waist you will *add one inch* at the top, and *one half inch* at the bottom of side seam, making up for the narrowing of the front, as shown by line G—lines, OO, being the true lines for a natural dress *waist.* This is done that the circle U, may start at the true chest point, and come under the shoulder blade as it ought, to give ease and elegance of figure. You will give the *pitch* to the upper *addition* of the back, as seen in the figure, from point P, back under Q You will commence the side and shoulder seams, in sewing up the waist at the arm-hole.

PLATE NO. 5.

45. Boy's Coat and Basque Coatee—The double lines and double dotted lines represent the Basque Coatee, except lines A, E and Q, which are the same for both.

AA, the circle of neck for collar, and edge of collar that joins on.

B, the break of collar, or where it turns over.

CC, this space shows the allowance for lap,

DD, being the line of the true center of waist.

E, gentleman's arm-hole curve, (the sleeve will be found on Plate No. 3.)

F, the lady's arm-hole curve; curve E, is made with the lady's neck-circle, found on the Shuffle Scale.

G, pocket hole.

HH, HH, unite for side-seam, on the Basque principle, as seen on Plate 4. This is for a Basque Coatee.

II, II, lines that unite for side-seam for coat, [as a common dress for lady.]

J, double line, J, L, true edge of side-body, down to bottom of skirt. *Double dotted line,* J. L. an artificial widening of side-body skirt, to give more spring or fullness. The edge HH and JJ, should be the edge of the cloth when cut out with an allowance on the edge JJ, for seam of course. Double lines M, K, and J. L, is the shape of half of the back; with also an allowance on the edge J L, for seam as above.

K, edge of back skirt for Basque Coatee.

LL, edge of side body, which must be widened to J, for the purpose just explained.

M, double line, drawn with an *angle,* to give spring to the back, upon which the edge of the Scale must be put, [See No. 2 and 31, last clause.]

OO, continuation of side-seam lines, from the lower points of which you measure the amount of spring or fullness you desire for the skirt.

P, collar to stand up; the longest edge to join double dotted line, A.

Q, a continuation around of line A, to the center of back, for collar. Small boy's, coats look nice without any cloth collar, by simply binding the natural neck circle, and wearing a *white* turn-over collar.

RR, the three spaces between these four dots, represents the deduction of all the darts, [See No. 24,] which leaves the boys true size of waist.

SS, correct bottom of waist.

T, the corner of the front skirt, may be shaped to suit fancy or fashion.

U, center of coat back, [when not a Basque.]

V, spring for the coat back, as above.

W, point, size of waist for back.

X, *point for size of waist, for front.*

PLATE NO. 6.

46. Girls' Full Dress Walking Wrapper—A, open bosom.

B, edge of plush collar, turned over from line A, extending from center of back.

C, point of dart and dart line.

D, small dart, to give spring to the waist and skirt.

EE, deduction of two darts, [See No. 24.]

FF, broad velvet band, a continuation of the collar, and should extend to GG, the bottom edge clear round.

III, different degrees of fullness of skirt, for hip and back.

JJ, lines down under the arm to JJ, that meet for side seam.

K, where the front comes together, to be tied or looped with cord and tassel.

L, that much spring from the straight line N, to give shape to the back, and set out the skirt. Set the Scale on this line L, to draft the back.

N. B. You cannot draft the backs the way they are here drafted. [See No. 11.]

M. center of the bottom of skirt for back, which should be a little longer than at the side-seam, J.

N. perpendicular line of back.

OO, bottom of waist.

The sleeve at the arm-hole, you see, represents one-half as hollowing: you will cut the forward half in this form:

PLATE NO. 7.

47. Lady Washington Basque.—AA, lines unite to form the junction of the side, body and back.

BB, center of back.

CC, CC, side-seam, and continued down the skirt.

DD. deduction of front, and addition of back for the new improvement by the author, [See Plate 4, GG.]

EE, to be the center of front for *slender* waists.

FF, miniature front.

GG, miniature back, that must be cut out of part of side body skirt, same as Plate 4, and be in shape as this, GG.

HH, miniature side body complete, after being patched, as in case of Plate 4.

II, II, lines unite for side body seam, skirt and all, same as AA.

JJ, JJ, lines unite for side seam, same as lines CC, CC.

K, all these lines represent the bottom of skirts of the several parts.

L, center of front, without any allowance.

M, lower center point of the skirt of back.

N, natural boundary of dress waist or basque, as cut by every one except the author. This is a new and finely improved style, and is adopted at once wherever the Scale is sold.

O, lower front point, it should be a little shorter than M.

PP, lower point at hip, and should not be quite as long as M, or at least no longer. On Plate No. 3, you will find a sample of the half-circle skirt, that joins the waist under these points. It should be at least one-third longer, than the extreme of these points. The half-circle skirt may be simply basted firmly to the waist, and worn or taken off at pleasure.

48. If a lady wishes a side-body, to her dress, draft it the same as basques; it is just as easy to do so; and in any case where shoulder points project, hold the back a little full at the upper part of side body, in making up.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING DRESSES, &C.

Ladies have often asked me how this, that and the other thing should be done, concerning the making of Dresses; presuming, because I had invented a scientific system of drafting for ladies use, that I must of necessity know all about putting together, arranging and making the same. Well, be it so; then of course I must proceed to give the desired information. We have actually found many claiming to be practical dress-makers, who did not understand some important points in their profession, that it is presumed all should know. So in place of giving only a few hints upon the subject, we will commence at the beginning, and finish at the end, which shall be the summing up of the whole matter, so that the wayfaring seamstress, though unacquainted with the business, need not err therein.

First, then, having drafting and cut your lining, lay it upon the outside or cloth, and cut it precisely like it, [providing it is to be a plain waist.] Next, spread the cloth evenly upon the lining, both of the front and back, and draw the cloth from the waist to the neck and shoulders, tightly upon the lining, especially the front, basting with short stitches one inch and a half from the edge all around. Now proceed to put on the hooks and eyes, set them true and opposite each other, and just one inch apart. Set the hooks on the side that is to be lapped over. You have been told, [No. 31,] that the allowance for hooks and eyes must be *exactly* one inch and a quarter. You must turn back *exactly* three-fourths of this allowance both of the hooks and eyes sides alike,* and set the eyes on the edge of the fold, and the hooks on the back edge of the lap side. Turn the back edge ot the allowance of the eye side back again to the fold edge over the eyes, and baste it to its place. Then stich down the fold edge to the lining, leaving a shir for the

* I am aware that this is not the way that ladies do it, but you will find this the best, decidedly. The edge of the lap, it is true will be about the fourth of an inch further to one side than the other, and this is the most tasteful. The lap should never be exactly in the middle, it looks too precise and studied.

stay. Next turn in the edge of the outside, even with the fold edge at the eyes, and stitch through the whole, and pull out the basting thread that secured the edge of the lap over the eyes. This completes the eye side. Next, run your shir along the lap for a stay on the hook side; then turn the cloth over back to where the hooks are fastened, pushing the hooks through the cloth and stitch down to the edge; this finishes the hook side. You will now take up the Darts, and if you wish the outside and lining taken in together, do so, and if not, take up the darts of the lining separate, and turn in the fullness for darts of the cloth, and stitch to the lining or separately, as you choose. The shirs for the stays in the darts, must be set close to the seams fitting the whalebones. The stays for the front should be very thin at the top ends, reaching only to the bosom. The stays for the back should also be thin at the top, and not come so high as to show. For the side-seams, the stays must be very thin, and only reach to within one inch of the arm-hole. All the stays must be set before the skirt is set on, after which they must be pushed close to the bottom of the waist, and fastened at the top to prevent moving up and down. The skirt must always be one inch shorter in front than at the hips, and the hips and back of equal length; providing the under-skirts set full in the back (or a bustle worn,) if not, the skirt must be shortened same as front, to prevent dragging. Double your skirt and get the halves, then double again and get quarters, and run in the thread for the gathers, and gather as evenly as possible to the size of the waist. Next, fasten the four quarters of the skirt, to the same divisions of the waist, baste it down and sew it on. When the side-seams are drafted in the usual manner, you must set the seam of the sleeve, one inch forward of the side-seam: But when the waist is drafted in the manner directed, and explained in No. 43, and the latter part of No. 44, you will set the sleeve-seams and side-seams even together. When it is desired to have a point to the front or back, you will shape and shorten the front half of the skirt, to correspond with the shape and extent of the point of the waist, and adjust, baste down and sew on, as above directed, and the same for a point in the back.* Where it is necessary to use wadding to give a lady a becoming figure or form of bosom, you will shape the waist over the knee, then put in the padding, as near imitating nature as possible, and draw the outside tightly over as before directed. In case of round shoulders, lay a small plete, only in the lining, of from one to two and a half inches in length, from the middle of the arm-hole of the back towards the shoulder points; then stretch the cloth over as smoothly as possible. In case of hollow back, some think it proper to take a plete up and down in the middle of the back; I do not advise this, but for such a figure draft the side-seam more concave Use the two dart piece, or the long circular piece, designed to mark the bottom of the basque skirt by, instead of the SQUARE, as directed, (See No. 6) In case of very full form, lay a small horizontal plete each side of the center, opposite or over the points of the darts, just under the bosom. To flounce a dress, take the same course in dividing it equally, as directed for skirt. Sew in a cord, to gather with, and draw thread and cord both in gathering; then attach equal divisions of the flounce, to corresponding ones of the skirt, at equal distances from the bottom of the skirt, and baste the whole to its proper place and sew it on. Each flounce must be set on one inch above the lower edge of the one above it. You must always tear off your skirt agreeable to the length from the hip to the floor, that being the longest, and allow also for making up hem, etc. For full waist, when the back is cut whole, or the front in either case the same, double the lining and the cloth, and lay the fold of the neck even with the fold of the cloth, and the bottom of the lining, back from the fold of the same, so far as may be sufficient to give the desired fullness, and cut it out. You will take the same course with either half of the front or back. Always cut the cloth the full size of the lining, including the allowances, and baste and pursue the same course in making up as for a plain waist: except, that the edges at the hooking is not attached, but hemmed and left separate; and also, that you must draw up the outside of the back and front from the waist to neck and shoulders, much more than a plain waist, especially the front, else it will bag. If in any case there be a deficiency in one bosom or shoulder blade, or any other part of the waist, draft the waist natural, and use wadding. When an artificial bosom is worn, do not place it so high, as many professed dress-makers do, for it is not in harmony with nature and looks badly. Begin at the arm-hole to sew the side-seam and shoulder, and be careful not to draw the seams. After the dress is made, give it a careful pressing, this gives it a finish. Fit the sleeve to the arm-hole, not the arm-hole to the sleeve. When you wish a dress flounced or tucked, refer to Mr. FRANK LESLIE'S GAZETTE OF FASHIONS, the best and most complete work, on Paris, London and New York Fashions in the world. Flounces are becoming to tall ladies, not short ones. Neither should a short or broad-shouldered lady wear pendent shoulders, [See No. 39.] For a low bosom or neck dress, the shoulder seam or curve must be drafted on the top of the shoulder and off, over down on the arm, [See 39;] then draw such a line on the front and back, as suits for lowness.

In order to draft the shoulder curve, on the top of the shoulder, draft the back first, and carry the arm-hole high enough to bring the shoulder

* Remember that you are not to neglect to make the front of the skirt one inch shorter than at the hips, in addition to this shortening for the point, whether for the front or back; for when a point is made to the back, there can of course be no fullness, and therefore the shortening is as needful as the front, for reasons above explained.

point on the top, and make a new shoulder dot, [scratching out the first one,] from which you proceed to draft the shoulder curve as usual. You need not draft the neck circles nor the left hand half of the shoulder curves. Then in drafting the front, lower the shoulder point as much as you elevated that of the back, and make a new shoulder dot, from which draft the shoulder curve as usual. In each case carry the Shuffle Scale back to form the pendent shoulder, [See 39, and Plate 4, SS, and T.] You must not neglect to drop the point, letter A, of the Shuffle Scale, in drafting the right half of the shoulder curves, let you make what change you may; and you must also get your half-way points, M and Y, as usual, [See No. 8 and Plate 4.] Take up a small plete on the top edge of the front, from one to two inches in length, [according to size of lady,] directly over each breast, to make the edge of the waist set close to the chest Some say that the back for a low neck must be wider than for a high: the Author can see no good philosophy for this. If you must do so, add a degree to the CHEST SCALE, for the back. This in the double makes nearly a half inch, which is plenty.

If the figure should happen to be one of those whose back should need to be increased one or two degrees, you will not be obliged to make it any broader, even though a low necked dress requires a wider back than usual, [See Nos. 23, 25 and 33.]

The principle on which is based the relative balances of the Chest, Shoulder and Neck Scales is founded on the presumption of the existence of a proportionately sized bosom, corresponding in all cases with the size of the individual. This is the law. Such being the case, it is easy to perceive that the relative hight of the Neck Scales and position of the arm-holes, forward or backward, depends on the existence of a proportionable sized bozom; hence the exceptions that are noted for you to study and observe. Because of this law there are certain facts to which I here wish to call your attention, viz: The existence or non-existence of a bosom, does not alter the hight or slope of the shoulder, from the neck to the point of the same, [See No. 27,] but it makes a greater or less difference of chest measure, upon which the correct balance of the Neck Scales depend. *Example:*—A lady measures 30 inches by virtue of a full sized bosom, and with a common figure her Neck Scales would range at degree 30. This gives her a fine fitting shoulder Again, another lady of exactly the same size, hight and figure, but minus the bosom, consequently measures only 28 inches. Now to make her Neck Scales 28, would be evidently two degrees too low. Thus you are obliged to give her an artificial form, like the first in size, or else plus her Neck Scales two degrees, [two inches being about the difference between a full bosom and none at all, for an ordinary size.] The same principles or rule holds good in reference to the proper width for back, as explained, [See Nos 25 and 23.] The same principal also applies to, and must be observed in drafting boys and girls' clothes. The exercise of a little thought and judgment, with practice in drafting and fitting, will, in a short time, establish in your mind and eye a standard, that will enable you to fit correctly all the varied figures and sizes most beautifully, without any trying on whatever.

N. B. For Boys' Coats, the arm-hole for the back should be a little longer than for a girl, or in other words, the shoulder curve should not be so far down behind the shoulder points. It is not in good taste for a male figure. To obviate this, take the same course as directed in throwing the shoulder curve to the top of the shoulder, for a low neck dress, except that you will not of course raise it to the top entirely, nor carry it down on the arm, as for a lady. See Plate 5, dotted line E, this is drafted with the seam for shoulder curve, same as for a lady, but you must never draft it quite so sloping, See No. 34. In drafting a *pendent shoulder*, for a lady, only raise the sharp point letter A, of the Shuffle Scale, a very little up from where it should be for a natural arm-hole; not so much as shown by dotted line T, Plate No. 4. Where line T, is carried over to arm-circle S, it should be only so much elevated as to have the arm-circle S, the same length exactly, as the natural one, R. If line T is raised too high, the arm circle will be too loose on the point of the shoulder; remember this.

N. B. In cutting a pattern for any one, for any garment whatever, cut the pattern exactly on, or in the draft lines, and then show them how and where to take the seams and make the allowances when cutting the cloth by it and making up. There are many forms or figures now prevalent, from causes hinted at in my letter to the ladies, under the head "important facts, etc," that ought not to be fitted at all. For such cases, you will take their measure, and cut them a proper shaped waist, to what their figure would otherwise have been, and try on and pad to give them proper shape. Ladies, why are not boys thus tortured, crippled and deformed? The question is an important and serious one.

IN drafting a Basque, draft the arm-hole the same as for dress for frent and back, then make the necessary changes as directed, (See last part of No. 44.) The only difference between a Dress and Basque, is given on Plate 4, lines GG, and OO, the front being narrower and the back wider.

TO DRAFT A BOY'S SACK COAT.—Take the measure the same as for any style and go by it in all respects, except that you add as many degrees to the Chest and Waist Scales for the front and back, as you wish the coat Inches larger, and shape the skirt as suits you. Give much spring in the back with a seam, and for the hips if you wish, or none, as suits you. You must apply the true measure for the Neck Shoulder and Shuffle Scale, same as usual.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MEDALS PRIZES AND DIPLOMAS.—My "notorious" friend, Taylor, boasts of Medals, and a "certificate of originality" for his spawn of a Scale; I have made an affidavit of this fact for mine. Now, brother Taylor, do so for that thing that you call your "recent system of Dress Cutting," if you dare, and we will most likely "put you in the lock-up" for perjury. (See last half of my Preface.) Dr. E. P. Minier could boast of the same for his Scale, if he chose to do so; for his Scale was on exhibition at the Ohio, New York and Connecticut State Fairs, in the Fall of 1856, and also the American Institute of Arts, Crystal Palace, N. Y., and received the highest honors. But all who are at all posted in these matters are well aware of their utter worthlessness; therefore the Author declines making any note of them. He visited the Fairs simply to give his Scale publicity, and not to get a medal to serve as a badge of merit, or to give character to his Scale.

All persons who wish to inform themselves about my Scale, are at liberty to write to any one whose name is found in the book concerning their knowledge of it, or by sending three letter stamps, shall have one of the Books forwarded (free) by return mail. After examining it, if a Scale is sent for, state that you have a Book, that another need not be sent with the Scale.

S. T. Taylor makes a great blow about his partiality friendship and exclusiveness for the Dressmakers and Milliners, in the sale of that "Gentleman's Coat Scale" he calls his, and his Fashion Book. All this, to any discerning eye, is pure hypocrisy. The fact is this, he makes "a virtue of necessity," or in better and more truthful phraseology, tries to make *a speculation* out of necessity, inasmuch as his Fashion Book is fit for no one but such, and not even fit for them; while his Scale is so complicated, tedious and worthless, that it is fit for nothing for the public, and can not be used by any one except by constant practice. He is not unwise, therefore in crying up for exclusiveness, to curry-favor with the Dressmakers and Milliners. (See Bon Ton, for March, page 37, bottom of left hand column.) "My system is the same as that used by Tailors for cutting Coats, etc," (See last half of my preface.) So far as Dr. Minier is concerned, he does not declare any partiality. His Scale was invented for the benefit of all, and he is willing that any one that wants it should have it—but he is far from believing that Dressmakers will, or can be at all injured by the circulation of his Scale among the mass of the people. The opposite of this will be found to be the result: sewing machines, woolen factories, and every other domestic, as well as many other inventions of the past century, have been cried down upon the same grounds: but each and every one have proved benefits and helps, not only to to the masses, but individual professions, with whose interests they were supposed to conflict. I could show by analogy, and by conclusive argument, if it were necessary, that dressmakers would be nearly as much benefitted by the circulation of my Scale among the mass of the people, as among themselves Taylor tells you with one breath that he goes exclusively for the interests of the dressmakers and milliners, and then turns round in the next and says that his Scale will become universal among families, as well as dressmakers Then again he tells you that it is of the highest importance that you are regularly informed of Paris fashions, etc., and then with the next breath again, that the fashions are daily and hourly changing, so that you can not be *successful tags* to Paris if you were ever so desirous or willing to be mere imitators. Thus he goes on with his servile and stupid absurdities, and contradictions in all his writings. He curses all the models and card plans of cutting dresses, and then turns right around and recommends the same thing and at the same price, in the form of a bundle of different sized patterns, all of "one uniform shape," for the lady dressmakers, to fit all the infinitely varied figures by. "Let each dressmaker, who can not make it convenient to learn my system, send for a set of our beautiful and correctly cut dress patterns. Twelve patterns, varying in size, will be sent to order, on the receipt of two dollars." (See Bon Ton, June No. page 87, of 1857.) All his editorials, writings and selections, are perfect "burlesques" on common sense, as any one, with half and eye can see by examining and comparing them. *Bombast, Burlesque, Blackguard, Slander and Lies*, are the only prominent features, and constitutes the major portion of all that he writes or says. This is a fact that can not be truthfully contradicted. One of the first ladies of Bloomington, Ill., told me that she ordered him out of her house three times, and that she never before was so insulted, nor heard any one go on so ridiculously, and that she would not take his Bon Ton, because of his shameful conduct. An other most excellent lady of the same place, who, with her husband keeps a millinery and furnishing store, told me that she could only excuse his conduct and publications, on the ground of monomania; for she could not understand how a man in his senses could talk and conduct himself so absurdly. At the house where myself and wife were stopping, in the same town, the lady told me, on my return after Taylor left, that his conduct towards my wife, was such, that she had a mind to kick him out of doors. In Davenport, Iowa, a Notary Public, who knew Taylor personally in New York, said that he was a dirty contemptible blackguard, and a perfect tyrant, and that wherever he was known, his tongue was no slander. Several prominent ladies in Cleveland, Ohio, expressed their utter contempt and disgust for the fellow, and would not have his Scales or his Bon Ton. I found but one in the whole city. A gentleman from Knoxville, Ill., writes to me: "Your Mr. Taylor from New York has been here; he seems to be tremendously down on you and your Scales, but he did not effect much with us. I think he says entirely too much for his own good etc." In Terre Haute, Ind., he and his women he had traveling with him, insulted and disgusted (I was told by them,) the dressmakers and milliners of that place, so much so, that not one of them would have anything to do with him. And the lady and gentlemen with whom they stopped while there, told myself and wife that their conduct at their house was so disgusting and shameful, that they would have turned them out of the house if they had not immediately left. The lady told my wife that she never felt so mortified at the conduct of strangers before, and "other particulars that I decline publishing for the present," for they were too indecent to come before the public. The youngest of the two women with him, the lady knew, and also her people in some interior county of Ohio. She said that she took her into a private room and advised her if she had any character left, or had any regard for her worthy father and mother, to quit that dirty troupe and go directly home. Four of our prominent ladies, here in the Queen City of the West, expressed to me their utter loathing of the man, and three out of the four were his advertised Agents, and will not act for him any longer. One of the four said, that while he was in her store, his words and actions were so sickish and silly, that her girls made a laughing stock of him, and for her part, she thought he was cracked, and that he and his Bon Ton and Scale were perfect humbugs. Taylor's statement about a certain letter, and a very prudent reply to the same, etc., like all the rest of his trash, is an infamous lie. I never wrote any such letter, and defy him or any one, to produce anything of the kind.

His statement too in respect to my dealings with the lady in Xenia, Ohio, is as false as his false heart, and is nothing but a malicious misrepresentation. His search

in Cincinnati, instead of being for me, as he reports, was for Dr. Minor, and the thousands here who know me, knew me by no such name.

If some few ladies in Cleveland reported me a nine-year-old widower, why should Brother Taylor feel so nettled about it? If the stupid fool had held his tongue, he would have saved his own credit as well as mine. There is not a respectable lady living, who has, or ever had cause to complain of my deportment to her in any wise whatever. I am no friend to tattlers, and as Taylor says they have friends left, I am glad of it, for if they keep his company long, they will doubtless need them.

Taylor says that I reported that I had sold my scale to a number cutting by his, in Albany, Troy, and other parts, etc.; this too is false. In my whole years travel from West to East, and from East to West again, I found only four of his. One in Albany, New York, and the other in Cleveland, O. The other two, one in Painsville, O.; and the other in Davenport, Iowa. I took different routes on my whole course. I was among the Dress-makers in New York City for three weeks, in which place scores of my scales have been sold, but not one of his did I hear tell of or find. I sold over a dozen of my Scales in Albany, N. Y., over thirty in Troy; two dozen in Allegheny Co. Over twenty in Buffalo; to every dressmaker I could find in Cleveland, Ohio, except three or four; twenty-nine in the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana: thirty in Pekin, Ill., and from three to four, to eight or ten in all other places on those routes. For Taylor's Scales and mine in Cincinnati, see Certificates. I have a number of certificates from the City of Cleveland and other places, but have not room to insert them.

Now, ladies, I have given you a synopsis of this notorious S. T. Taylor, slanderer, liar and beetle-head; what do you think of him? Is he not of a piece with some others that we have been compelled to notice on our journey through life? Be cautious after this old chap, how you travel through a stranger rough-shod, lest you might find a six-eyed friend near!!

"In conclusion, I will give the Old Coon a small piece of advice." First, never come within the reach of my Gutta-percha; for if you do, by the heavens above me you shall rue it. Second, once and forever, never let me hear anything from your tongue about me, or hear or see anything from your pen, in any publication whatever: not even an apology for what you have so unprovoked and basely tried to do. Let me hear one syllable if you dare, for I am not the man that a filthy, miserable devil like you can run over!!!!!

EXTRACTS FROM S. T. TAYLOR'S LE BON TON.

[The following is the brief of S. T. Taylor's unprovoked lies and bombast, that he has taken the liberty to publish about me, as seen below, beginning in April and continuing until November. How much longer he may continue, I care not. He is capable of any amount of lies or the lowest villainy, as any one can see by the spirit and tone of his pen.]

From Le Bon Ton, April Number, 1857.

What is the matter, is there not some danger of the Leslie and Demorest fever taking a turn for the worse? Call in Dr. Minier.

From Le Bon Ton, May Number, 1857.

We have recently seen a letter from a Dr. Minier, who professes to know more about cutting dresses than the best of us, M'me Lamertine not excepted. Well, as he is a Doctor, that may be so, and we shall not dispute the assertion until we have time and opportunity to annalyze the matter. It would seem from his letter and circular that he has been doing a smashing business, but in all our travels we have not as yet had the pleasure of seeing one of his Charts. It appears that the Doctor is very nervous, so much so that he is exceedingly anxious to get a certain young lady of my acquaintance to travel with him.

The following is a letter from us to him, after reading his circular, and the note to the young lady:

407 Broadway, N. Y., March 16, '57.

Dr. E. P. Minier,

Sir: I see, by a letter and circular of yours, that you claim to be the inventor of a system for cutting ladies' dresses, and that you challenge the world to produce its equal. This challenge I accept, and will meet you at my earliest possible convenience, at some suitable place, hereafter to be decided on by us. If not too much trouble, please give me the names of those ladies, cutting by my system, that have bought of you. An early reply to this will much oblige, yours respectfully,

S. T. TAYLOR.

E. P. Minier, Cincinnati, O.

All that the Doctor says in his note and circular may be true, but we doubt it, and will give him five dollars to produce the name of a single intelligent dressmaker, who has cut by our system, and understands it correctly, that has ever given it up for his. This we are willing to venture before we see the Doctor or his system, which we hope to have the pleasure of doing soon, as we are now on our way west.

From Le Bon Ton, June Number, 1857.

Wonders will never cease; in our last we had occasion, from the following circumstances, to speak of a man calling himself Dr. Minier. In a letter and circular of his, sent us by a friend, he made the following statement, which we did not believe at the time, and wrote him a few lines, which may be found in our May number. In speaking of his system, he challenged the world to produce its equal, and further stated, that when in Albany, Troy, and other parts of York State, he sold his rule to a number of ladies cutting by Taylor's system. This we knew to be a falsehood, and a gross misrepresentation, consequently we wrote him a few lines, requesting him to give us the names of a few of the ladies that had given up our system for his, and at the same time accepted his challenge, and proposed to meet him at our earliest possible convenience, at some suitable place, hereafter to be decided on by us. Shortly after writing him to Cincinnati, O, his place of residence, we started on a tour west, and made inquiry all along the southern route, from Wheeling, Va., to Cincinnati. In that city we inquired of every dressmaker and milliner that we called on, looked in the City Directory, inquired of several gentlemen, but could not hear the first word of Dr. Minier. From Cincinnati on our way to Columbus, we heard of him, for the first time, at Xenia, under the following circumstances:—A lady, whose name we have as a subscriber, informed us that she had learned his system, with the understanding, that if not correct, to write him at Cincinnati, and he would send for it, and return to her the five dollars. She stated that she could do nothing with it, and wrote him to that effect, but could not get to hear from him, and supposed that he was dead. She said there was another lady in the place in the self-same fix. The third, and all that we have found up to the time of writing this, was in Columbus. Here we found one who was also minus of her five dollars, and said that she wished he had never come to Columbus.

A few words about this system, and we shall let it drop for the present. It is nothing more nor less than the old card principle, and is as worthless as those taught by Fowler, Briggs, Demorest and others. We pronounce them all imperfect and worthless for cutting ladies' dresses, and hold ourselves ready to meet the whole of them, If they be honest men and women, they certainly can not have the least objection to test their much-talked-of plans. The truth is, they shun me like the owl would the light of day; they prefer to prowl around in parts and places, where persons are not acquainted with the principles of garment-cutting, and extort from the poor dressmaker, her hard though honest earnings. However much it may be against our feelings thus to speak, the circumstances in the case demand it from some one, and we know of no one who has the moral courage to do it. In justice to a confiding and unsuspectihg class of ladies, there should be a law to examine and properly test all such matters before offered to the public, and we, for one, would go for imprisonment for each and every violation of the same.

Again we say, look out for them; learn no system until you know something of the character and standing of the inventor.

From Le Bon Ton, July Number, 1857.

The more we hear of the man calling himself Dr. Minier the stronger our convictions are that he is destitute of those traits that characterize the gentleman. In Cleveland, Ohio, he succeeded in selling his old and worthless Charts, by telling the ladies that he had met with Mr. Taylor, in New York City, and that we gave him our hand with the acknowledgement that his system was superior to ours, and wished him great success. On his way, he succeeded in selling a few of his Charts, which are as worthless for cutting ladies' dresses as the fifth wheel to a coach. This statement of his, which would blacken the character of some now in the State Prison, we pronounce to be a gross falsehood, as we never saw the man to our knowledge, and could only be practised, under the circumstances, by a thing destitute of those principles which help to make up the man.

This, with other matters now in our possession, has exposed him to the penalty of the law, and should we learn of his whereabouts, we intend to give him a practical demonstration. A short and timely lesson of that sort may save him from an apprenticeship.

The fact is we have found but one who tried to cut by it; and when we had shown her that the foolish thing cut dresses exactly alike, for all ladies of the same size regardless of their figures, she replied: "well he told me that I could not fit all, if I cut by the chart!"

In Sandusky, O., we found but one chart sold by Mr. Minier: Misses Farrand & McGraves is the firm. Those ladies are not cutting by it; said that he told them the same story as the one referred to in Cleveland; and are quite indignant at his conduct, as all should be.

Give us your help, ladies, one and all, and we shall soon be able to drive such imposters from the field, or have them arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses. The lady in Xenia, referred to in our last, can bring suit if so disposed, and we will furnish the funds to prosecute it, if requested. Make an example of such men and women traveling through the country; public sentiment will give you credit for it. *The Dressmaker* must and shall be protected.

A lady informs us that Minier's intended route is to Leopold, Ind., and from there to St. Louis. Look out for him.

From Le Bon Ton, August Number, 1857.

Since our last; we have heard but little of the spiritualist and quack doctor. One of his pamphlets on Dressmaking, medicine and petticoats, was handed to us by a lady in Cleveland, Ohio; we have scanned it, and pronounce the part on dress cutting a great burlesque. We leave the medicine and petticoats for the Doctors and Ladies to dispose of. Oh! dear!

From Le Bon Ton, October Number, 1857.

We have had frequent occasion to speak of a certain Dr. E. P. Minier going the rounds, teaching and selling his Charts. We are informed that he has passed himself off in the State of Ohio, as a nine-year-old widower. In traveling through the State of Illinois, it so happened that we found his wife in Bloomington. In our next we will sum up the whole matter, and give you the particulars.

From Le Bon Ton, November, 1857.

THE NOTORIOUS DR. E. P. MINIER.

Who is this M. D., and what is his business, are questions that interest at least a portion of the community. We have became somewhat acquainted with this gentleman under the following circumstances: Last March we received a letter of his directed to an acquaintance of ours, with a copy of her very prudent reply, the substance of which was that he was then teaching a model system for cutting ladies' dresses, and that he had sold it to a number cutting by our system; and that he challenged the world to produce its equal, with the request that she should give up ours and travel with and for him. Our reply to this letter was written the 16th of March and posted to Cincinnati, his stated place of business, a copy of which may be found in our May number. We left home on our tour west the 18th of March, with a determination to find the man if possible; a faithful and an honest search was made for him while in Ciucinnati, but could not find the first one that had ever heard of such a being. We then looked in the city directory but all to no purpose; the man that had written such a letter was not to be fouud in the Queen City of the West. We determined, however, not to give up the chase, and for the first time seen his system and learned of his mode of operating in Xenia, Ohio. Here he informed the lady that his residence and place of business was in Ciucinnati, and if she found the system imperfect to write him and her five dollars would be refunded. The same thing was done in Columbus and in Sandusky, and in how many other places we are not prepared to say. In Cleveland, Ohio, he resorted to another stratagem which seemed to serve his purpose very well for the time. That was that he had seen me in New York and that we had given him our hand with the ackuowledgement that his system was superior to ours. This base falsehood was contradicted in our report for July, with a notice from the insulted ladies of Cleveland that he was not at liberty to use their names in connection with his business. We then hoped that we had heard the last and the worst of it, but it turns out not to be so. Not contented with taking from the dress-maker her hard earnings he has sought to blast her hopes and destroy her peace forever. While in Cleveland he made it his business to inform certain ladies that he was a widower and that his wife had been dead niue years. On the 5th of September we found the wife of this nine year old widower in Bloomington, Ill. She informed us that she had been married to him seventeen years the first day of October, and gave us other particulars which we decline publishing at present. We made the second trip to Bloomington, hoping to find him there, but he had disappeared; he is now prowling around in small country places for the purpose of selliug his worthless cards. Look out for hiu, his cards are like all others, imperfect aud worthless for the Dressmakers, tell each and all that we say so, and that I will pay $500 on failing to establish the fact, whenever called on to do so. Now, ladies, we have given you a synopsis of the spiritualist and quack doctor. What do you think of him? Is he not of a piece with some others that we have been compelled to notice since our tour west. In Ottaway. Ill., he feigned to be very religious, and that too after telliug the falsehoods and practising the deceptions above named. Perhaps he is of the free-love or morman persuasion, if so, two wives would not be at all out of the way. In conclusion, we will give the old coon a small piece of advice, and that is, he must not forget that certain ladies have some friends left; be careful old chap how you travel through the State of Ohio.

AFFIDAVIT OF MRS. MELICENT MINIER.

I will give the sum of the items that I have obtained, that S. T. Taylor got of the wife of the "notorious" Dr. E. P. Minier, that he "declines publishing for the present." (See the above November lies.) Myself, Wife and little Son had been traveling together for about six months, selling our Scales, when we arrived in Bloomington, Ill., on our way home to Cincinnati, from Burlington, Iowa on the Mississippi. We stopped in Bloomington a few days to visit a friend. While there I was induced to go to an adjoining County-seat (Pekin,) on business, and while absent, my FRIEND, S. T. Taylor comes to Bloomington, and finding me gone, calls on my wife, and being told by her that she expected me back in a few days, or perhaps that evening, treated her and some other ladies in the place to a specimen of his bringing up, and after discharging a tremendous volley of his insolence, concluded to climax his generalship by leaving the place on the first train running south, for fear that the "notorious" Dr. E. P. Minier, "whom he so much desired to see," and "searched for so faithfully," should be upon him before he could get himself into safe quarters. After I got home to Cincinnati, my valuant friend, Taylor, returned safely to Bloomington, and finished his siege with the ladies, and reported that I was prowling about in small towns, selling my worthless cards and cheating the poor dressmakers. Instead of this cowardly lie being any part of it true, myself and wife came directly home, (except to stop in Terre Haute, Ind, five or six days,) where I have been since selling my Scales, to the very ladies that has or had his, and worse than all, to his advertised Agents, as seen by the certificates here published.

TAYLOR—The door being opened, Taylor enters.

MINIER—I gave the general a seat.

T. "Do you wish, madam, to subscribe for my Bon Ton of Fashions?"

M. "No, we have no use for it; myself and husband are traveling together, selling a Dress Scale of our own."

T. "What is the name of your Scale?"

M. "It was invented by my husband, Dr. Minier; I turned and got one, and politely handed it to him; he looked at it for a moment and indignantly threw it upon the floor."

T. "Are you the wife of Dr. Minier?" (frowningly.)

M. "I am."

T. I am very happy to see you, and where is the Doctor? (with a sneer.)

M. "In Taswell Co., a short distance west. I am looking for him back soon; he may come this evening."

T. I should like very much to see him; my name is S. T. Taylor of New York. I have understood that Dr. Minier said that he had seen me in New York, and shook hands with me, and that I acknowledged to him that his Scale was superior to mine, and did him good speed; this is false, I never saw Dr. Minier."

M. "Sir, the Doctor does not claim to have ever seen you, and never said any such thing I am sure. He says that a certain gentleman in New York, was the messenger of your compliments to him, with an invitation to call on you, and intimating, that if the Doctor had or could supercede you with a better Scale, that you would take him by the hand with fellowship, etc. This is the whole substance of the matter, and your informer must either have misunderstood him, or maliciously falsified his statement.

T. I have good authority for it, and know that he said it. (Virtually giving M. the lie.) Your Scale is good for nothing. You are traveling 'round the country imposing on the public with them; and if your husband is a physician, as he pretends to be, if he is nothing more than a QUACK, he had better be practising than selling his scales. There is not one of them in use that you have sold.

M. Wherever I have heard from our Scales, they are used and much applauded."

T. It is not so ma'm; if any one does use it, it is some one that knows no more about cutting than you do. Your scale is a perfect humbug. Are you the real wife of Dr. Minier?"

M. "I am sir." (with spirit.)

T. "Are you the real, lawful wife, of Dr. Minier?"

M. "Yes Sir! I am the real, lawful wife of Dr. Minier. (with indignation.)

T. "How long have you been married?"

M. "Sixteen or seventeen years."

T. "Where was you married?"

M. "In Delaware, Ohio."

T. "Where was you raised?"

M. "In Delaware County, Ohio."

T. "Where was your husband raised?"

M. "In Pennsylvania."

T. "Where has been your place of residence for the last few years?"

M. "In Miami County, Ohio."

T. "The Doctor says that his residence is in Cincinnati."

M. "So it is Sir, because his business location is there, and he has spent the most of his time there, for the past two or three years."

T. "Why is he not found there when called for?"

M. "How can he be there when traveling on business?"

T. I wrote to the Doctor, challenging him to meet me, to test the relative merits of our Scales.

M. "My husband never received any such letter from you, if so I should have known it."

T. "HE HAS received it, and had not the manhood to answer it."

M. "I would like to know sir, by what authority you assert this?"

T. "Are you aware, madam, that your husband was trying to persuade ladies to travel with him, passing himself off for a single man, before you and he were traveling together?"

M. "I would not care if he did; I am not afraid to trust him with the ladies. He knows enough to take care of himself."

T. "He has; I can prove that he tried to get some of my acquaintances to travel with him!"

M. "What do I know what he is doing when away, any more than your wife knows about you, when you are away?"

T. "I am a widower, and it is therefore a different matter, if women do travel with me." [Here exposing himself, as I did not know that they did.]

M. "I should want better authority than you, to prove to me that you are a widower."

T. "You can have good authority for that ma'm." [Here giving two or three strange names from the South and East.] At this point the chivalrous S. T. Taylor took his exit.

The above I declare to be a correct and truthful account of the conversation, etc., that took place between S. T. Taylor and myself, as near as I can recollect it, on or about the 1st of September, 1857, while stopping a few days at Bloomington, Ill.

MRS. MELICENT MINIER.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 28th day of December, 1857.

W. CHIDSEY,
Justice of the Peace

CERTIFICATES OF RECOMMENDATION.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1857.

I have purchased Dr. Minier's New Mathematical Scale, for drafting Ladies' Dresses, Basques, and Boys' Clothes, and believe it to be all that is claimed for it, and hesitate not in recommending it to the public.

MRS. LIZZIE SNYDER,
No. 107 West Sixth Street.

[This lady, Mrs. Snyder, as well as Mrs. and Miss Alcorn, seen below, have abandoned S. T. Taylor's vaunted system, and adopted the Authors. These ladies, as many are aware, were Taylor's advertised Agents for Cincinnati, to sell and teach his so-called system of Dress-cutting.]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1857.

DR. MINIER,—Sir: I have tested your system for drafting Ladies' Dresses, Basques, and Boys' Clothing, and find it superior to any other that has ever come under my observation. I experience no difficulty in making exact fits, with far greater rapidity than by other methods, and take exceeding pleasure in recommending your Scales to the attention of Ladies generally. Respectfully,

MRS. J. C. BELMAN,
No. 442 Fifth Street.

[The following is from S. T. Taylor's advertised Agents for teaching his so-called system of Cutting Dresses, as also Mrs. Snyder, above-named.]

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1857.

We fully acquiesce in the expression of Mrs. Belman, as above, and also state to the public that we have thrown aside, as worse than useless, S. T. Taylor's System of Cutting Dresses. We are satisfied that it bears no comparison to Dr. Miniers, whose Scale we have adopted instead, as our true guide in drafting. We take measures, cut and make our customers work without trying on, and give full satisfaction. We believe it to be the ultimatum of all that we could desire in this department of our profession. All success to Dr. Minier, "whom we delight to honor."

MRS. SARAH R. ALCORN.
MISS CORDELIA D. ALCORN.
No. 330 W. Fifth St.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1857.

It is with gratification that I give my name and influence for the benefit of the lady public, in confirming the highest recommendations given of Dr. Minier's Scale for Ladies Drafting. I have been a practical Tailor for many years, and can therefore appreciate the merits of the Doctors invention. I have examined it closely and seen it tested, and pronounce it a rare exhibition of mechanical genius, and an instrument that the Author, as well as the ladies may well be proud of.

GEO. P. SCOTT,
Northeast corner of Fifth and Park Sts

JULY, 1856.

This certifies that we have had the pleasure of testing the merits of Dr. E. P. Minier's Mathematical Scale for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Basques, and Boys' Coats, and consider it the very ultimatum of perfection. It is extremely simple and durable, and secures in all cases a most natural and elegant fit, without trying on until the dress is finished. It is adapted to all sizes and figures not even excepting those who are deformed! We think Dr. Minier justly entitled to many thanks for the great and much needed improvement in Dress Cutting which he has achieved for us: and for ourselves, and in behalf of the ladies in general, we bestow upon him our best wishes and esteem.

HARRIET E. HENDRICL, Dress Maker, Hornby, N. Y.
MISS A. JOHN, " " Dayton, O.
MISS F. R. THOMPSON, " " Dayton, O.
MRS. M. C. LAREW, " " Dayton, O.

WORTHINGTON, FRANKLIN Co., O., September 12, 1856

It is with pleasure that I recommend to the acceptance of the public a new Mathematical Dress Scale, for drafting Ladies' Dresses, Basques, and Boys' Coats, got up by Dr. Minier of Cincinnati. Being a Tailor by trade, and having for many years studied and practised drafting in all its forms, consider myself competent to decide upon the merits of the above-named Scale. I have also heard ladies, who have tested it, speak of it with high encomiums.

ISAAC THOMPSON

September 12, 1856.

I am the wife of Mr. I. Thompson, and have carried on Dress Making for several years, and have tried to avail myself of the best plans for drafting, but in all candor, say that I believe Dr. Minier's Scale is vastly superior to any with which I am acquainted. I heartily concur with my husband in his statements. It drafts Basques, far more beautiful and complete than they have heretofore been cut by any person or mode. By its use, all sizes and figures can be fitted with the greatest ease and elegance. No trying on or alteration is needed.

PHILENA THOMPSON.

September 12, 1856.

We, the citizens of Worthington, having become acquainted with the superior advantages of Dr. Minier's Dress Scale for drafting Ladies' Dresses, etc., most cheerfully subscribe to the above expression of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, and also the recommendations given by the Dress Makers of Dayton.

MRS. ANN E. BUTCHER, Dress Maker.
MRS. CAROLINE E. WALLING. MISS ANNA MCELVAIN.
MRS. SALOME MCELVAIN. MISS SARAH MCELVAIN.
MRS. JERUSHA RUSSELL.

[The following is a short extract from a private business letter sent the Author by Mrs. J. F. Thomas, No. 10 Patchin Place, N. Y., a first class Dress Maker, and one who has used the Author's Scale over a year, having formerly tried all the plans going.]

NEW YORK, July 27, 1857.

DR. E. P. MINIER,—"Dear Sir, etc., etc." You ask me for my opinion of your Scales. They are the best that I have ever met with; but I can best explain to you how they are liked here, by saying what one of our Dress Makers, (one of the first class,) said to me: "If I could not get Minier's Scales for less, I would pay one hundred dollars for it, before I would be without one. I have never failed with it to give perfect satisfaction to my customers." Are we not to be at the Crystal Palace again this Fall with the Scales? Here ought to be your head-quarters; at least you should have a Depot here immediately. Yours, in haste,

MRS. J. F. THOMAS.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1857.

This is to certify that I have been a Dress Maker in this city for the past eight years, and followed the old mode of cutting until last Winter, when Mrs. J. F. Thomas called on me, and recommended Dr. Minier's new mode of cutting Dresses. I took one of the Scales and tried it, and now think it indispensable, and would recommend it to all.

MRS. E. P. NANI.

[Extract from a private business letter.]

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April, 1857.

"DR. MINIER,—Dear Sir: I received your kind favor of the 15th, etc.

If you will send me a quantity of your Scales, I will take hold and sell them. We have been testing them most faithfully, to the entire satisfaction of our friends. Please answer and let me know what you will do, etc.

Respectfully, yours.

JOHN CHASE.

[An extract from Miss Truesdale's letter to the Author.]

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1857.

"Respected Friend, Dr. Minier—I received your letter, informing me, etc. I now hasten to write you that I received your second letter, and hope that when you receive this, you will not think that I wished to neglect to inform you that I am well pleased with your Dress Scales. The ladies here that have learned of you are very much pleased with theirs. I assure you that I have been very successful in all that I have fitted with your Scale. I have taken measures, and cut and made Dresses and Basques and sent them home without trying on, and the ladies were so much surprised to find their work so nicely fitted, that they wished me to send their thanks to the gentleman who had invented so fine a Scale for their benefit. Please answer immediately, etc.

Yours, truly,

EMELINE TRUESDALE.

[The following is an extract from a private letter, by the Rev. C. D. Brooks, to the Author.]

BELFAST, ALLEGHANEY Co., N. Y., February 23, 1857.

DEAR BROTHER:

Mr. M. has just been in with intelligence from you. I was glad to hear that you were well and doing well selling your excellent Scales. Those patterns you cut for the ladies here, make very nice fits, and the System of Cutting is much admired, etc.

Yours truly, ever,

C. D. BROOKS.

ELLICOTVILLE, CATTERAUGUS Co., KY. June, 8, 1857.

DR. MINIER,—Dear Sir: I saw you last Winter at Little Valley, and bought one of your Mathematical Scales. I talked with you at the time about taking the Agency for their sale. We have thoroughly tried them and find them all that you recommend them to be. If you are willing that I should engage in their sale, I am ready to do so. Please write immediately.

Yours, truly,

M. G. BRYANT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 17, 1857.

DR. MINIER: Dear Sir—Your plan of Cutting Dresses exceeds everything I have ever learned yet, and my girls all want your Scales to work by. I understood you offered them to Miss Robinson for——a Scale. If you will let me have them for the same price, I would like a half dozen set of them. Please write and let me know, and oblige,

MRS. ELIZA M. RELPH.
No. 10 Niagara Street.

FORT WAYNE, IND. April, 1857.

We say to our lady friends that we have tested the merits of Dr. Minier's new Scale for drafting Ladies' Dresses, Basques, etc., and think it superior to all other plans, and most confidentially recommend it to our citizens and the public at large. It drafts a beautiful style, and does it so quick as to appear almost magical.

MRS. LUCY BRINDLE, } First Class Dressmakers.
MISS SARAH MORGAN, }
MES. E. J. MAIER. MRS. MARIA LEWIS.
MISS SALLIE BAYLESS.

The following are extracts from private letters sent to the Author from Fort Wayne, Ind., between the last of July and the first of Oct. 1857:

We are delighted with the Scale—you are deserving of all praise for what you have done for us. I would not take twenty-five dollars for mine. We think it vastly superior to all other modes. No price would induce me to part with it if I could not get an other. The style of its cutting is fine. We would not take thirty dollars for ours. We wish you much success, and feel under many obligations for your kindness, etc.

[The expressions of the ladies of Fort Wayne as reported to the Author whose names we give below.

MRS. C. BURT,	MRS. S. TIGERS,
MISS RUTH AIKEN,	MISS EMILY WAUGH,
MISS S. TURNER,	MISS SARAH HUMBURT,
MISS ELIZA WRITER,	MISS M. ZIMMERS,
MRS. C. P. FERRY,	MRS. S. WHITTAKER,
MRS. B. W. OAKLEY.	

All first class Dressmakers of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, to each of whom the Author sold Scales during the month of April, 1857.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Sept. 27, 1857.

DR. MINIER—Dear Sir: I received yours of the 16th, etc. I called on Mrs. Sickners again after I wrote you, and found her at home. She said that she had learned four different methods of cutting Dresses, etc.; considered yours infinitely superior to them all. I think I have never expressed to you as I should have done, the satisfaction your Scale has afforded me, especially in fitting Basques; I always dreaded touching one before, but with the Scale it is mere pleasure to fit them now, etc., etc.

Your friend,
MISS CAROLINE SMITH.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Imitations of my Mathematical Scale, and an infringement of my right, have been already attempted by a person well known as a character suited to such business in the person of Wm. H. Burlew, formerly of Steuben County, N. Y., but laterly of Dayton, O. His match for meanness, lying and hypocrisy is hard to find, and the whereabouts of such impostors and renegades had better be closely watched. The greatest damage his infringement can do me, if any, will consist in disgracing mine by its worthless imitation; being very defective and entirely wanting in one of its most important parts, which I suppose he omitted thinking thereby to escape the lash of the law. But in this, as in his former rascalities, he has made a sad mistake. I shall now pursue him through every lane of life. The above named infringement is on my first edition. This new edition is dated, as you see, A. D. 1857. Its completion and introduction to the public dates from the last month of the year. It is vastly superior to the first edition: First, because of its improved mechanical arrangement; second, by the perfection of a defective part, through a new application of science in the addition of a highly important scale of degrees not on the first work; third, by a splendid folio map of draftings of over thirty square feet of surface; and, fourthly and lastly, by a large and perfect book of instruction, both complete and ample in every necessary department. My autograph (signature) will always be found under the title page of the Scale, and also upon the Shuffle Scale, and at the end of the preface in the book. The public are hereby informed that if anything in the form of my Scale, or its arrangement in whole or in part, or resembling mine is offered them, not having my autograph upon it as above, that it is an infringement and an imposition. To use my autograph will be not only an infringement but a forgery, which involves, if detected, a terrible penalty. The public should be careful to examine into the particulars noted above and those which follow, that all parties may be protected from impositions. For the better security of all concerned it is deemed important to establish and carry out the following inviolate rules: Every agent of mine shall be furnished with a printed certificate of agency, with my signature, in my own hand, written the same as the autograph. The certificate shall limit their districts of sale, or assign them their field of labor, beyond which they are not allowed to go. They are required to show their certificates to every purchaser of the Scale, or any one who asks to see it. Said certificate being only good for the year of its date, a new one being given for each new year. Each agent is also required to keep a strict account or registry of sales, the name in full, and Postoffice address of each purchaser, and the number of the Scale purchased by each, and send a duplicate list, or the list itself, to the office from which the Scales were purchased. The plan of numbering each one of my Scales in perfect numerical order, from one on to thousands on thousands, and the regulations here and elsewhere noted, (see "special notice,")—with, also, the affixing of my autograph,—will render it quite impossible for any one to infringe on my right, or carry on the counterfeiting of my Scale without immediate detection. This arrangement is the outward form or working of a deep laid scheme, known only to myself, which will defy the utmost tact of impostors and swindlers to escape me. If the first edition was infringed, what may be expected of this. There are never wanting those who are too lazy and mean to obtain an honest living, who are constantly prowling around to profit by the hard labor and energy of others. A vigilant eye should always be kept upon such. This is the case with the above named Burlew. I helped him in the hour of need, out of pity and sympathy for his distressed wife and family, to save them from suffering and becoming a town charge, and this is the return I get for it. A most liberal reward shall be paid to any person who shall detect in any one the violation of any rules as above and elsewhere laid down, or the infringement or counterfeiting of my Scale, and give notice to me of the same.

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